BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY BOUTELLE & BURR. BANGOR, ME., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1874. VOLUME XLI—NUMBER 192.

BANGOR

Daily Whig & Courier,

PUBLISHED MORNING

Foot End Kenduskeag Bridge

$3.00 per Year,
1.00 for Six Months
2.00 for Three Months
IN VARIABLE IN ADVANCE.

The Bangor Weekly Courier,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,

Of the DAILY WHIG AND COURIER, at One Dollar Year invariably in advance.

AGENCIES

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Agents, 41 Park Row

Boston Agent, Boston

Agents 34 Park Row N Y

Terms, cash in all cases be paid in advance

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All Kinds and Styles at

WHIG & COURIER OFFICE

Board Wanted.

Two young men wish to obtain board in some good private family, within five minutes' walk of the Postoffice. Address P O Box 1517, Bangor.

BANK PRINTING!

Checks and Check Books, Drafts and Draft Books in colors or plain, Deposit Memoranda, Letter Heads, Enclosures, etc., printed in the best style at reasonable rates, at

WHIG & COURIER OFFICE

Butter Tubs!

300 BUTTER TUBS

For sale low

GEO. B. ROBINSON,

North End Stevenbegs Market Bangor.

TRADE XL MARK.

KNIFE POLISH.

Best, Cheapest, and Handiest thing in America for scouring Knives, Tinware, &c. Warranted, and money refunded if it fails to suit. Sold by Grocers and Hardware dealers. Trade supplied by GEO. S. ROBINSON North End Stevenbegs Market, Bangor, Maine.

Sanford's Independent Line.

FOR BOSTON AND LOWELL.

Fares and Freight Reduced.

1874. Arrangements for Season of 1874.

Two Steamers on the Route. Four Trips per Week

Fare Only $3.

STEAMER CAMBRIDGE. Capt. J. P. JOHNSON.

STEAMER KATAHDIN. Capt. W. S. ROIX

Will leave Bangor for Boston every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 A. M., touching at all the usual landings on the river and bay.

Will leave Boston for Bangor every MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., touching as above.

Fares from Bangor, Hampden, Winterport and Bucksport to Boston, $3.00
do do do do Lowell, 4.15

No extra hazardous freight taken. Freight must be accompanied by bill of lading in duplicate.

LOOMIS TAYLOR, Agent.

GENTLEMEN'S

MANILLA HATS, STRAW HATS,

BEST SILK HATS,

BLACK AND BROWN FUR HATS,

BUZZELL & SHAW.

Public Notice!

Notice is hereby given to the inhabitants of the City of Bangor, qualified to vote for Representatives that warrants have been issued to GEORGE S. A. BOLTON, a Grand Juror of said city, to notify the said inhabitants that the Aldermen of said city will be in session to receive evidence of the qualification of persons claiming the right to vote at the election to be held on the second Monday of September, 1874, at the Aldermen's Room in the City Hall, on the 4th and 11th days of August last, in the hours between 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 M., and 2 and 5 P. M., of each day.

Per order

JOHN H. HAYES, City Clerk

Bangor, August 4, 1874.

SAMUEL NICHOLS,

Having purchased the entire

HACK & COACH INTEREST

Connected with the Franklin House,

(now under the management of Mr. N. J. Davis, formerly of the United States Hotel of Portland) would inform the public that his facilities for Hacking are now complete. All Trains and Steamers will be visited on arrival and departure. Orders for Weddings, Parties, Calls, Funerals, &c., will be promptly executed.

An Elegant Barouche

will be furnished for Pleasure Parties and Strangers visiting our city. The above will be furnished with reliable and accommodating drivers who will take pains to please their patrons. Orders to be left at Franklin House or Stable Union. Stable connected with the business of the

Transient Stable

connected with the above House, and I will be happy to see the old friends.

The FRANKLIN HOUSE LIVERY STABLE has been freshly stocked with Driving Horses and new Carriages and Harnesses, and can furnish as good a team for business or pleasure as can be found in the city.

Please give me a call.

L. NICHOLS.

Business Cards.

NOYES AMES.

DEALER IN

Pure Drugs & Chemicals,

PATENT MEDICINES,

Fancy Goods, and Toilet Articles

41 BROAD, corner WATER STREET.

BANGOR.

A skilful Prescription Clerk always in attendance

H. W. & H. S. HOBBS,

PRACTICAL SLATERS & CONTRACTORS.

Making Slate Roofing and Repairing done at short notice. 180 Harlow St., Bangor Me.

JOHN E. GODFREY,

COUNSELOR AT LAW,

PORTLAND, MAINE.

WM M. ROBINSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

and Solicitor in Bankruptcy

HOULTON, MAINE.

FILES ------ FILES.

NOW IS THE TIME to Sharpen up and get ready for business. I have on hand

1000 DOZEN FILES,

And am finishing off 100 Dozen per week, which I am selling at

The Lowest Prices,

and will warrant them equal to any imported

Call and see them

OLD FILE RECUT, as usual.

JOB COLLETT

EXCHANGE STREET

PROVINCE HOUSE

ON EUROPEAN PLAN

182 Washington and 11 Province Court,

Opposite Old Beach church, Boston

G. A. CHYMAN, Proprietor.

(Late of Pearl House.)

This House recently opened. Everything new throughout. Rooms by the day or week 25 cents and $1.00 per day.

GEORGE'S HOTEL,

THOMASTON, MAINE.

Nearly opposite the Maine State Prison.

W. W. K. BICKFORD, Proprietor.

GEO. W. MAXCY, Clerk.

This hotel takes passengers to and from the Cars free of charge. Stable connected with the House.

Central Railroad

TRAINS

Leave Bangor and Boston will leave Bangor, Sleeping cars, on arrival of Pa

and Boston leaves at 6.30 A. M. the next

Express) at 5 o'

Sleeping Car, Philadelphia, 10.40 A. M. and Intermediate sta

Portland, and

Portland and

LINCOLN, Supt

Agent.

ATED

rth American

MENT, 1874

Exchange Street Bridge, at 8.00, and

P. M., connecting

Sleeping cars, via

Boston leaves at

A. M. the next

Express) at 5 o'

Sleeping Car, Philadelphia, 10.40 A. M. and Intermediate sta

Portland, and

Portland and

LINCOLN, Supt

Agent.

Railroad

Boston and Interior

Maine Central and should be carefully and Portland, where trains to Maine Cen

BERT, Gen'l Supt.

Steamship Co

John, Digby, Wind

Office.

ENGEMENT

ER WEEK.

Monday, June 15th

Steamship Line

Portland,

Capt. E. B. Winchester,

Pier, Portland,

Friday at 5 P M

E.

Boston for St. Andrews

and Houlton

Eastport on

Portland, Saco

Biddeford, Kennebunkport, Wells

Portsmouth, Newburyport, Salem

Lynn and Boston.

Sleeping cars on all night trains.

Freight taken as usual.

Passage, $1.50.

Freight as usual.

Leave Boston every Tuesday and Friday at 5 P. M.

Leave Portland every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 P. M.

Connections made at Eastport with Steamer for St. Andrews and Calais.

Connections made at Portland with Steamers for Boston.

Connections made at Boston with Steamers for Portland

Whig & Courier.

BOUTELLE & BURR, PROPRIETORS.

C. A. BOUTELLE, Editor.

All business letters should be addressed to Boutelle & Burr and communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor of Whig and Courier."

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1874.

Republican Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR

NELSON DINGLEY, JR.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS

First District—JOHN H. RICE.
Second District—WILLIAM P. FRYE.
Third District—JAMES G. BLAINE.
Fourth District—SAMUEL F. HILLS.
Fifth District—EUGENE HALE.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican voters of the County of Penobscot are hereby notified to meet by delegates in Convention at the City Hall, in Bangor, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate candidates for four Senators, Sheriff, Register of Probate, County Treasurer, and one County Commissioner, and to transact any other business that may come before the Convention.

Basis—Each city, town and plantation, one delegate and for every fifty votes cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in 1873, one additional delegate, and for a fraction of twenty-five votes so cast in addition to fifty votes, another delegate.

NEWELL BLAKE,
H. P. DAVIS,
G. R. FIRBUSH,
LEWIS F. STANLEY,
Republican County Committee.

Bangor, July 27, 1874.

In accordance with the vote of the last County Convention, the localities from which the candidates for Senators are to be taken, are designated as follows:

NINTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—POPULATION, 18,578.

Dexter, Garland, Charleston, Bradford, Corinna, Exeter, Etna, Hudson, Newport, Stetson, Levant, Kenduskeag, Glenburn, Alton, Argyle and Dixmont.

TENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—POPULATION, 18,716.

Plymouth, Ross, Carmel, Hermon, Orono, Orrington, Holden, Bradley, Hampden, Stillwater, Brewer, Eddington.

NINTH DISTRICT—POPULATION, 19,000.

Bangor and Veazie.

TENTH DISTRICT—POPULATION, 14,200.

Glenburn and Old County.

Republican Caucuses.

The Republicans resident of Bangor are requested to meet in their respective ward meetings in the usual places on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 17th, at 7 o'clock, to elect three delegates from each ward to attend the Republican County Convention to be held in this city on THURSDAY, the 20th instant.

The delegates so elected are requested to meet at the Council Room on the same evening at half-past seven to instruct their delegates at large to the Congressional convention.

Per order City Committee.

SIMEON BALL, Chairman.

Bangor, Aug. 13th, 1874.

THE ILLINOIS SPLIT

from the Boston Advertiser

The hardest heart must be touched by the woes of the Illinois Democrats. Their leaders had become convinced that the party was dead. They coked upon it as already gone to the dominion bowwows and abandoned it. Yet they believed there were some principles, not those of the Democratic party, which fitting for and as independent men, they summoned to a consultation all who sympathized with them. A State Convention was called for the 30th instant, for the laudable purpose of forming a party with principles. But there were other leaders of the old organization who could never believe that Democracy had given up the ghost. Moreover they are little attached to principles of any kind, and least of all to such as their former comrades put forth as a basis. Strangely they met in local communion and voted that they looked upon financial heresies with consent, disapproval and unfamiliar probation, and in the name of the whole people of Illinois protested against the wicked scheme of reducing them to the bondage of bankers, creditors and money-builders.

With such claims there was nothing for them to do but to call another convention and so they have done. White men to the front is the slogan and white men are those, only defined to be true Jeffersonian Democratic voters. The guardians of Democracy have dishonoriously and ingloriously surrendered the name and principles of the party, and the true soldiers, take up the banner. All this is very amusing. The country present on has actually split the Democratic party in Illinois. On this and on this alone is there division, but it is radical and complete. Of course there will be immense outcry on the part of both wings to have the larger and more influential convention, and we shall see the plainest and most explicit resolutions adopted by any party outside of New England. We are inclined to the belief that the wildest repudiation party will beat the other out of sight, notwithstanding the prestige gained by the Independents in issuing the first and, as it were, the regular call. It is only to such as these alone can supply food as the Democrats alone can supply. The strength of the opposition is the name of Democracy which, once abandoned, leaves the opposition a drifting wreck. The test of position on the currency question will never the less be most valuable, and while we cannot assume the party we cannot but rejoice that a great experiment is to be tried.

At the York county Republican convention at Alfred, Wednesday, B. F. Hanson was nominated for Senator for the northwest district and John Hall for the southwest. For Commissioner, D. Roberts, for Treasurer, E. H. Barnes, for Sheriff, Thomas Tarbox.

The chief thing to notice in connection with these appointments, remarks the Courier, is the new Democratic judges in New Hampshire, is the fact that the sole object of the Democratic Legislature in remodeling the courts has been attained, viz., making the all Democratic. It is a fitting completion and sounding out of the disgraceful partisan labors of that body. Fortunately, their tenure in office will be short. The people of New Hampshire will put the iniquity and all concerned in it under their feet next March, and stamp it with the odium it deserves."

The expert who overhauled the accounts in the Brooklyn Tax Office, under the administration of Collectors Briggs, Hodean and Burrows, finds that the total discrepancy under the two former administrations amounts to about $1,000,000, also that Capt. Gill had not been deficient in his accounts under Collector Burrows.

Poor little San Jose de Guatemala is threatened with a tremendous visitation. Central American reports say that the entire British fleet is ordered to assemble at that port and inquire into the flogging of H. B. M. Consul Mages, and demand suitable reparation and apology. That act of barbarity was committed by order of a colonel commanding at San Jose. Some California passengers arriving in the midst of the uproar occasioned by the flogging, shot the Colonel, but he subsequently recovered from what was at first considered a fatal wound. The Government of Guatemala made an apology to the British Government and indemnified Consul Mages with a promise to pay cash, but it would appear that the British demand has not been satisfied.

The Michigan State Prohibitory Convention adopted resolutions that prohibition as it now stands needed to increase the evils it intended to cure, and declared that a wholesome license system should be imposed on those engaged in the liquor traffic. The resolutions also favor the payment of solatium of Sprague.

The new comet (Borselli) is as yet insignificant to the naked eye, though slowly increasing in brilliancy. It is without a tail or nucleus. It is moving a little over half a degree a day toward Alpha Ursæ Minoris. Its position is about midway between the last named star and Iota Draconis. Nothing is known as to its identity with any preceding comet.

According to official reports made to the United States Land Office at Washington, D. C., there are 513 square miles of coal land in eleven States and Territories west of the Mississippi, of which Kansas has 80,000 acres, Iowa and Missouri each 24,000, Texas 30,000, and Dakota 100,000.

Gen Butler may be a candidate for Governor in Massachusetts yet. A "feeler" in that direction has been put forth in the form of a speech highly eulogistic of the Essex statesman, which is circulating plentifully about the State. That it does full justice to the subject may be inferred from this extract: "He has enemies or the enemies of his friends who they may—Presidents, Senators, kings, parliaments, legislatures, armies, his own party, the newspapers, or even the churches, no matter—his foes must succumb. His wars are always on the offensive and seldom, indeed, on the defensive. The party, or the man, must be saintly as an angel, strong as Hercules, and as firmly set as the rock of Gibraltar, to escape the pen, or the hand, or the artillery of his prolific and wonderful genius."

THE "DEMOCRATIC REVIVAL." The N. Y. Evening Post cautions the Democrats not to be too joyful over the recent elections. It says:

"But the condition of affairs is easily explained, and not wholly to the satisfaction of the Democratic partisans. In all the States we have named, except Oregon, the opposition is still controlled by the Democratic managers, and the fact has not prevented many voters who desire to rebuke the Administration party for its mistakes from voting with the Democrats to do. But while the Republicans have lost, the Democrats, as a distinct party, have not made permanent gains. They are not united upon any policy, and for any purpose beyond the notification of a mere desire for a change, their majorities are worthless. They might just as well call themselves Federalists, or Bourbons, or Communists, as Democrats, so far as any principle or policy they represent is concerned. And this, consequently, is why these elections, these "flash gains," have no significance, as the future elections will show. In some of the States yet to hold elections the Democratic party has virtually abandoned the field, and in others the opposition is largely controlled by a new organization. Vermont and Maine will soon shoot off some pretty loud guns for the Administration, and there will be distinct Democratic defeats, if we concede that there is still a Democratic party. Iowa is swinging in the balance, but if the Administration shall be defeated there it will be a 'gum' for the new party, for the Democrats, as such, take no hand in the game. The Democrats in Indiana and Ohio are so divided and unsettled that whatever the result, it can hardly be claimed as a victory or a defeat for them. If they carry Pennsylvania it will notoriously be a victory for Protection. So the earlier elections, on the whole, do not promise what the Democrats seem to hope for—a Democratic revival."

The *Mark Lane Express* (London) in its review of breadstuffs market has the following in regard to the English wheat crop. We are now at the middle of the harvest and new wheat shows nothing to indicate more than an average quality and growth, though some of it shows more than an average ripeness. Some of our own contemporaries say the crop will be two-thirds above the average, others one-third, and others about an average, others think it will be below the average.

A GOOD JOKE. Mr Charles Hober Clark, better known as Max Adeler of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, is the author of a comical work entitled "Out of the Hurly Burly." On the appearance of his book Max was seized with a desire to perpetrate a practical joke, and accordingly sent to each of the European rulers a complimentary copy, together with a note expressing wishes for the good health, etc., of the recipient. It is hardly probable that he expected to hear from the eminent personages upon whom he thus bestowed his favors, but it has proved that casting his bread (that is his book) upon the waters, he has found it after so many days in other words he has received acknowledgements from the King of Italy, Belgium and Bavaria, the Crown Prince of Germany and the Emperor of Austria, the latter of whom has sent him the golden Motto medal. Mr Clark has certainly every reason to be satisfied with the result of his joke.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL

The Sagadahoc County Republican Convention is to be held at Bath, August 25th.

The Ohio seventh district Republicans have nominated Thomas W. Gordon for Congress.

The Anti Monopoly Congressional Convention at Indianola, Iowa, Wednesday nominated J. D. Whitman.

Hon. W. J. Purman has been nominated for Congress by the regular Republican Convention of the second Florida district.

The Independent State Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., Wednesday, was attended by only fifty delegates, and was a failure.

The Congressional Convention of the Independent Reform party at Lincoln, Ill., Wednesday, nominated A. E. Stevenson.

The Independent Congressional Convention in the Ninth Illinois district, at Cairo, Wednesday, nominated W. B. Anderson.

The Republican Congressional Convention has been in session three days at Selma, Ala. There have been one hundred and eighty ballots, but no choice.

It now looks as if Senator Hamlin of Maine would serve another term in the United States Senate in spite of the opposition to him.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Mr Charles F. Conant, the new Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is spoken of as likely to be appointed to represent the Treasury Department at the Centennial Exhibition.

Governor Dix is said to have signed all the bills passed by the last Legislature which he intends to. The bills signed number 653, and among the bills not enactioned was the Chambers Street Railroad.

Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., and Jesse Grant, sons of the President, Lieut. Otis, and a son of Thomas Murphy of New York, have just accomplished a pedestrian trip of 200 miles from Huntington, Pa., to Pittsburg.

The New Orleans *Times*, Democratic, admits the failure of the Democratic Government of Texas, the particular point against it being that it has not sufficient force to maintain the laws and repress the exuberant outlaws.

President Grant has sent a telegram to the Presidents of the Argentine Republic and of Uruguay, in response to their messages of congratulation on the completion of the cable between South America and the other countries.

There is no radical difference of opinion on public questions to bar the way of a return of all Liberals to the Republican party, and no artificial barriers should be erected by personal grudges and prejudices. Let old issues be buried, and let all who still cherish the Republican faith be welcome to join in supporting the old cause.—*Buffalo Express.*

President Grant has written a letter to the Lincoln Monument Association at Springfield, Ill., declining their invitation to deliver an oration at the dedication of the monument. He adds that his official duties are such that he cannot promise to be present on the occasion, though he hopes to be able to get there.

News received at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters indicates that the Cheyennes, Kiowas and Comanches, seeing the formidable preparations made to punish them for depredations, are asking for peace and for the military to call it even. Orders, however, have been issued not to let these hostile bands enter pop negotiations, but for the troops to follow and punish them wherever found.

The Worcester *Spy* emphatically disputes the idea that the Republican party has accomplished its mission and is not justified in living any longer. It affirms that the party has already accomplished more than it promised or contemplated at first, and that its work is not yet finished. The *Spy* adds:

"The colored man is still deprived of rights which ought to be his, and which must be secured to him before the distinction between Republicans and Democrats can be safely obliterated or treated as of small importance. It may be said that this single issue of equal and exact justice to the negroes too narrow for the basis of a political party. Perhaps so, but it is not a question of forming a party, but of maintaining its existence and vigor the party, of which dealing with slavery and its consequences was the chief work, until that great task is fully accomplished. Moreover, the work itself is worthy and indispensable; until it is performed the most pressing questions of finance and administrative reform may well wait if necessary."

The Independent Reform Congressional Convention at Toledo, Ohio, Wednesday, nominated J. H. Pickerell.

Special Notices.

St. Andrew's Lodge.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 14th.

There will be a Special Meeting of St Andrew's Lodge No. 51, F. & A. M., Fifth Day Evening, Aug. 14th, at Masonic Hall, at 7½ o'clock.

Brethren are invited to attend.

Katahdin Encampment I. O. O. F

Special meeting this FRIDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

A full attendance is requested. Business of importance.

HENRY HARDMAN, C. P.

aug14

GRAND Temperance Mass Meeting

The friends of Temperance, without regard to party, are invited to meet at City Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, August 14th, at 7:30 P. M., to select a Committee to nominate three candidates for Representatives to the State Legislature, to be supported by the pledged friends of Temperance at the State election on Sept. 14th, and to take such other measures as may be necessary to carry out the principles of the friends of Temperance in the campaign in this city. The Ladies are respectfully invited to attend.

Per Order.

Bangor, August 12, 1874.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

New York Life Insurance Co

As its assets over $25,000,000,

desires to secure a first class man to represent it either as Local or General Agent. Address,

M. B. BADCOCK, Bangor House

aug12 3t 1w

Loan of Money Wanted.

On a term of years. Real estate security given for double the amount.

Address P. O. Box No 1491

aug10 6t 1w

F. H. LOUGEE,

Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer.

All persons having Pianos, Organs or Melodeons can have them promptly and faithfully tuned and repaired, by leaving their orders with W. F. WEEKS, in Chas. Hight's Bookstore, No. 3 Smith's Block. Satisfaction guaranteed, prices reasonable.

July30 6m

Wanted.

A capable American girl, to do general housework at the Home for Aged Women. Apply to No. 56, Summer Street, or at 132 Hammond St.

July31 tf

HARRIS SEAMLESS Kid Gloves,

—AT—

JACOB STERN & CO.

A new line just opened

Also a new assortment of MISSES KIDS

aug7 4t

NOTICE.

Mariners, ratlemen, lumbermen and all other persons using the Penobscot River, are hereby cautioned, and will be held strictly liable for any interference with, or damage done to, the booms or machinery pertaining to the river opposite Dole's mill and the E. C. D. R. wharf, at Bangor, on and after June 20th, 1874.

GEORGE THOM,
Brt. Brig. Gen'l U. S. A.

June 17 tf

FOR SALE

—OR—

RENT.

The residence of the late Wm Margeson, Ohio St. st, in thorough repair. One of the most desirable places in the city. Apply to

A. MARGESSON.

may6 3m Columbia Street

AS TRUE AS YOU LIVE!

No. 6

Never fails to give immediate relief in all cases of Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cramps, Pains in Stomach or Bowels, Pain attending Menstruation, &c., &c.

Enquire for No. 6. Prepared by A. J. WEBB.

For sale in Bangor, at wholesale and retail by F. T. ALDEN & CO.

At retail by E. K. Butler, Blood & Howe, Swan & Emery, and at the "People's Store," Hammond St.

July19 3m dkw 3m

Artificial Teeth.

DR. GARDNER makes the insertion of ARTIFICIAL TEETH A SPECIALTY. With teeth made by him, one can eat, talk and laugh with comfort, and the mouth and teeth look pleasant and natural. Teeth filled with gold and silver or extracted when required.

oct1 1yrf No 93 Main Street.

For Sale or Rent.

10 GOOD 7 AND 6 OCTAVE PIANOS.

Prices for Rent, from $6 00 to $20 00 per quarter. Rent allowed on the purchase.

Now is the time to get a good Piano low. Call and see them.

June16 PATTEN & WHITTIEN.

Dr. SCHENCK'S

Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable preparations, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution.

Other remedies advertised as cures for Consumption, probably contain opium, which is a somewhat dangerous thing in all cases, and if taken freely, by consumptive patients, it must do great injury for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium. It is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretions, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which Consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cures for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is seven pounds by full directions.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Fifth and Arch Street, Philadelphia, every Monday, and at the Quincy House, Boston, on the following Wednesdays, June 10th and 24th, July 8th and 22d, and August 5th and 19th.

Sold by druggists everywhere.

INSIDE LINE.

Portland, Boston, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Salem, Dover and Haverhill.

THREE TRIPS A WEEK.

On and after WEDNESDAY, April 1st, 1874, Steamer CITY OF RICHMOND, C. KERRY, Master, will run between Portland and Bangor, touching at all the usual landings on the River and Bay. Leaves Bangor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY mornings at 6 o'clock.

Leaves Portland, (foot of State Wharf, foot of State Street,) same evenings at 10 o'clock.

For further information inquire at the Steamer's Office, Upper Steamboat Wharf.

F. E. KENDRICK, Agent

Bangor, March 30, 1874. may30

SCHLOTTERBECK'S

Moth and Freckle Lotion.

A safe and sure remedy for removing Tan, Pimples, Moth Blotches, Freckles and Eruptions from the Skin, rendering it soft and fresh and imparting to it a pleasing purity. Price 50 cents a bottle. Prepared only by A. G. SCHLOTTERBECK & CO., Portland, Me. For sale by all druggists. marl6eod1y

STEINWAY & SONS

made and sold in the year 1873,

THREE THOUSAND PIANOS.

Haines Brothers

made and sold in the year 1873,

TWO THOUSAND PIANOS.

No other Pianos ever had the same popularity. Pianos and Organs at all prices, from $36 to $1500.

F. S. DAVENPORT.

July16 3m Kenduskeag Block.

$500 Reward.

A reward of five hundred dollars will be paid for information which shall be sufficient to procure the conviction of any person guilty of setting incendiary fires in the city the present municipal year, the same to be paid upon the conviction of the incendiary.

NEWELL BLAKE, Mayor

May 25, 1874 tf (Dem. Copy.)

Tenement for Rent.

A. E. FOYE.

July16 tf

THOS. W. VOSE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Notary Public, Corner Central St., over Mann's Drug Store, Bangor, Maine. Practice in Admiralty Courts.

may14 3m 3m

CARD.

I. W. KITTRIDGE can be found at No. 60 Main Street, with I. W. COOMBS, where she will be happy to see her friends and customers.

July20 tf

Law and Collection Office

OF H. J. PIERCE,

No 3, Kenduskeag Bridge, Bangor Maine

June21 3m tf

Summer Beverages!

J. A. WALLIS has removed to rooms UNDER KENDUSKEAG BLOCK, where he continues to manufacture

SODA WATER,

FRUIT SYRUPS,

MINERAL WATER,

GINGER ALE,

POR & SPRUCE BEER.

He also keeps on hand GINGER ALE, SODA, and GREEN MOUNTAIN BEER.

may29 tf 3m

City of Bangor.

The Joint Standing Committee of the City Council on Accounts and Claims, will be in session, at the Aldermen's Room on the SATURDAY preceding the FIRST TUESDAY of each month during the present municipal year, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Claims against the City, not presented as above, will not be acted upon until the succeeding month.

ISAAC M. BRAGG, Chairman.

All claims passed at the regular meetings of the City Council, for payment of which orders are signed by the Mayor, will be paid on and after the following THURSDAY.

JOHN L. CROSBY, Treasurer.

March 4, 1874. tf

In order to insure the prompt payment of bills against the Street Department, they should be left at the Store of the undersigned, No. 8 State street, on or before FRIDAY MORNING next, preceding the FIRST TUESDAY of every month.

Per order,

J. BURBANK, Sec'y,
Overseers of the Poor.

Bangor, July 3, 1874 tf

INSIDE LINE.

Portland, Boston, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Salem, Haverhill and Newburyport. Steamboats and Express Train over both the Boston & Maine, and Eastern R. R.

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3d, 1874, the Steamer CITY OF RICHMOND will connect with Steamboats and Express Trains over both the Boston & Maine and Eastern Railroads, which leave Portland at six o'clock P. M.

Passengers by this route will arrive in Boston at ten o'clock same evening.

Fare from Bangor to Boston by Boat and Rail, $4 00.

Fare from Bangor to Boston by Boat from Portland, $3 00.

For further particulars, enquire of

F. E. KENDRICK, Agent.

Bangor, July 31, 1874. tf

HALE'S SUBSTITUTE FOR CASTOR OIL.

The most reliable and safe vegetable substitute for Castor Oil ever compounded. Instantly relieves Colic, Cramps, Diarrhœa and all diseases of Children. Soothing, causes natural and healthy sleep, gives rest to mother and child, regulates the bowels, assimilates the food, and builds the child right square up from suffering, pony weakness, to strong and robust health. *A perfect medicine when five or six bottles have been used. Only 25 cents*, by all dealers.

July 4 6m dkw 3m

For Rent and Sale.

Tenements for rent and Home lots for sale by

F. M. LAUGHTON.

June29 tf

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.'S

VULCANIZED

RUBBER PATCH.

This tube has been tested with entire success for the past three years, and is now placed upon the market with the thorough confidence that wherever introduced for the passage of natural waters, either fresh or salt, its merits will be acknowledged over either Galvanized Iron or Lead Pipes. The absolute indestructibility of Vulcanized Rubber, also its purity for the purpose for which it is adopted, is as well known that comment is unnecessary.

It is in use by the principal Water and Gas Works throughout the United States, and is especially recommended for the use of Wells, Water and Mill Pipes.

Sold at only a small advance over the price of plain Tube, by

T. T. CATES,

3 Pickering Square, Over the Bangor Gas or at A. LEIGHTON'S, Exchange Street,

where samples may be seen.

may12 3m 1w Bwlw

MARRIED.

In Etna, Aug. 12th, by John C. Friend, Mr. John Patterson and Miss Sarah E. Rundlett, both of E.

DIED.

In this city, August 13th, Lucy Ann, wife of Lazzel Bradford, aged 42.

In this city, Aug. 12th, Mrs. Elizabeth McNeil, aged 82 years, 8 months.

Funeral services Saturday, from Warren street. St. John papers copy.

Stock For Sale.

One pure blood Jersey Bull, 2 years old; 1of Cows and Heifers, also 1of Swine.

aug14 4w J. E. MORRILL, Veazie.

ALL THE TRAINS

Interest Scrip Holders of the Maine Central Railroad, can obtain their interest on application at the Company's Freight Office in this city.

Bangor, August 14, 1874.

F. E. DOWST, Agent.

C. W. Coffin

Has removed his Stock of

MUSIC, PIANOS, ORGANS,

To No. 19 Main Street.

(Was No. 11 and occupied by "Howe Machine Co.")

Agent for Burdett's Pianos.

aug14

To Whom it May Concern.

I do not recognize, and will not pay, any bills contracted by any person, except those contracted directly without my permission, and all such bills must be paid by the parties ordering the goods, or the parties who contract them.

Bangor, Aug. 12, 1874.

THE Winthrop

FOOT HOT FURNACE.

Simple and Durable in its Construction. Easily Managed as a Parlor Stove. Large Radiation. Entire Freedom from Coal and Dust. Does not heat the Cellar.

Manufactured by DIGHTON FURNACE CO.

In the construction of the Winthrop Hot Air Furnace it has been made a study to avoid the difficulties and annoyances too often found in Furnaces. Pure warm air, free from gas and dust, is the main desideratum sought. Without enlarging upon the important matter of warming and ventilating houses, about which so much has been written of late, we desire to call your attention to the New Wrought Iron Winthrop Heater, as possessing the requisites for a healthful and economical apparatus.

The base and fire pot of the Winthrop, is made of heavy cast iron, the fire pot lined with brick, so that the current of cold air as it comes in from the base does not come in contact with red hot plates, destroying its vitality, but is delivered into the hot air chamber pure and healthful.

The Radiator is made of the best Wrought Iron, as thoroughly riveted as a steam boiler, making the escape of gas and dust an impossibility; thus securing what cannot be guaranteed by any Cast Iron Furnace, with its many joints and joints, a healthful atmosphere.

The reversible flue insures the even distribution of heat over the whole furnace, leaving no part useless, thus making it the most powerful heater in the market. Another distinguishing feature of the Winthrop is the ease with which the flues can be cleansed out. This has been a serious difficulty with most furnaces, but has been completely overcome in the Winthrop. The accumulation of soot and ashes in the flues can be thoroughly removed in a few minutes. This feature has been thoroughly tested, and we invite all in want of a superior heating apparatus to an examination of its merits.

For sale by

W. H. PRITCHARD,

NOS. 3 AND 4, STATE ST., BANGOR.

Furnace work and Jobbing of every description promptly attended to by experienced men, and warranted to give satisfaction in every respect.

☞ Second hand boiler furnaces for sale.

aug11

House Wanted.

Will purchase a double tenement house, or a house convenient for two small families.

Address G. G. WESCOTT, Pickering Square, or W. T. G. WESCOTT, firm of Bragg & Wescott, 31 Broad Street.

Aug11 tf

SWEET POTATOES,

—AT—

THOMPSON & KELLOGG'S,

Where you can find the Best Groceries in Bangor.

aug12

For Rent.

The Store No. 2 Broad Street, suitable for almost any kind of business. Apply for terms to DUNNING & PRESCOTT, No 7, Mercantile Square, Bangor, Maine.

aug12 tf

Wanted.

A good American Girl can get good wages and steady employment at 45 Cedar Street. Apply early soon.

aug11

TO LET.

A very desirable genteel residence on Union Street, within five minutes walk of the Exchange. Apply at 56 Union Street.

aug11 tf

CARD OIL!

A large lot of

Extra and No. 1,

bought before the late rise, and for sale at LOW PRICES.

Also, a full stock of

Burning, Lubricating, Wool and Tanners' Oils,

for sale at lowest market prices, by

BLOOD & HOWE,

aug11 121 EXCHANGE ST.

STEAMERS

The subscriber, wishing to retire from business, offers for sale his store, house, stable and other buildings, situated in the Town of Alton. No pains were spared in the construction of the buildings, and to a young man wishing to engage in trade, this is one of the most desirable locations in Penobscot county. The store is two stories high, with a good hall in the second story, and contains a stock of fresh and well selected goods. The house is located on the bank of the Piscataquis, is large, convenient and airy, and is conveniently arranged for a hotel. The S. & E. railroad will be expended to this place the present season, making it easy of access. It is one of the most desirable locations for a brisk and profitable country trade in the State, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to or address, for terms, etc.,

NATHAN WHITTIER,
Alton, Maine

aug8

For Sale.

A full blooded Jersey Heifer Calf.

W. H. MILLS.

aug7

Wanted.

To communicate with some person who desires of purchasing a good House in this city, which is quite near the business portion of the city.

Address Box 591,
Bangor Post-office.

July1 tf

Wanted.

A first class Girl to do house work, at

DR. BLAISDELL'S,
First street.

aug5

Maine Central Railroad Company

Sealed proposals are invited by this Company until September first, for the purchase of Five hundred thousand dollars or any part thereof, in the seven per cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due in 1912. Interest and principal payable in Boston. The proposals will be opened at 4 o'clock, P. M., the first of September next, at the Treasurer's office at Augusta, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidder, who will be immediately notified. The Company reserving the right to decline any and all unsatisfactory offers.

The Bonds will be subject to the accrued coupon interest from April 1st, 1874.

Payments to be made in Boston, in semi-monthly instalments, not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars per month, upon notification of acceptance of bid, twenty-five per cent. upon the fifteenth of September, and forty-five per cent. upon the fifteenth of October, or the full amount may be paid at the option of the bidder.

Proposals should be addressed to

J. S. CUSHING, Treas.

Augusta, August 1st, 1874.

aug8 3w

For Sale at a Bargain

One Set Thomas's Tools, Machines and Patterns. Inquire of

WOOD, BISHOP & CO.
TATE & SHAW

aug8

CROMWELL LINE

For New York Direct!

The Steamships GEO. THORNTON and GEO. CROMWELL, alternate each, from Boston and Rockland, R. E. Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 6 P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. J. Jones, office head of R. & M. R. R. Wharf.

First departure on or about Aug 19th.

aug11

Wanted.

A CAPABLE GIRL to do housework. Lyon's, 115 State st. Good references.

aug10 tf

FOR SALE.

A good young Horse, Buggy and Harness. Will be sold separately, at a low price. Any one wishing to make a family use or driving purposes. Just

STODDARD & HEIS

Fourth and Parker Streets.

aug11

HUGH GIBB

Has opened store No. 119 EXCHANGE with a large stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

and such goods as are usually kept in a Gentlemen's Furnishing Establishment. Custom Work made and Cutting done to order.

July31 BANGOR.

SELF SEALING

GLASS JARS,

FOR PRESERVES,

At LEIGHTON & PAKER'S,

96 Hammond St.

aug8

E. H. FOGG,

Sole Agent for the celebrated

AMERICAN SHEAR CO.'S

POCKET KNIVES,

for Bangor and vicinity.

These Knives are warranted to be equal to any of foreign manufacture. A large and varied stock constantly on hand at

47 West Market Square

Bangor, May 26th, 1874.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Oriental Oil Co., of Boston.

To Dealers and Consumers of Kerosene Oil:

Having made arrangements with the wholesale grocers in the State of Maine, you can buy of them

AT BOSTON PRICES,

OUR OIL is manufactured in Boston.

OUR OIL is 120 degrees Fire Test.

OUR OIL will burn without smoke.

OUR OIL is free from bad odor.

OUR OIL is safe for your Children to handle.

OUR OIL is a good reliable article, and warranted in every respect to be as represented.

For sale by all the Wholesale Grocers in Bangor and Portland.

Oriental Oil Co.,

BOSTON.

July28 tf

DOLE BROTHERS,

DEALERS IN

Black Walnut Parlor Suits,

in Plush, Terry and Hair Cloth, of the latest styles.

A large assortment of

BLK. WALNUT, ASH & PINE DRESS CASE SUITS

at low prices.

Parties will find it to their advantage to call and examine our extensive stock before purchasing elsewhere.

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

June12 Hammond Street.

EATON FAMILY SCHOOL

FOR BOYS

AT NORRIDGEWOCK, ME.

The Eaton School, which has been under the charge of the present principal for 18 years, offers unequaled advantages as a Home School. Fall Term will commence August 26.

For circular apply to HAMLIN F. EATON.

June29 dtm

J. W. DEXTER, Jr.,

Has bought out the Store of A. GAMMONS, at 89 Exchange Street, and replenished his stock, and is now ready to supply all who wish with

DRY GOODS, AND GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

at the very lowest prices. Will also keep a good supply of MEATS on hand. Don't fail to give him a call.

July25 4w

Special Notice.

BOSTON, PORTLAND & BANGOR, TO MT. KIRKO.

EASTERN STAGE CO.

Respectfully thank the travelling public, and especially the Lumbermen of Bangor and Oldtown, for past favors, and ask that they will continue to patronize the line of stages and steamers.

Their stages will leave Dexter at 7 A. M., until Lord at 11 A. M., on arrival of E. & N. A. Railway train from Bangor, connecting with the newly fitted and elegant Steamer TWILIGHT, at Greenville, for Mount Kineo, Moose Head Lake.

Returning, leave Mount Kineo at 6 A. M., connecting at Guilford with train for Bangor and Sanford's Independent Line of Steamers for Boston.

Fare less than by any other line.

Ticket Offices,

22 West Market Square, Bangor.
22 Exchange Street, Portland.
104 Washington Street, Boston.
Boston and Maine Depot.

W. A. FRYE, Agent.

For Sale.

My Brick House, No. 14, corner of Charles and Thomas St. One of the most desirable situations in the city. Terms easy. Inquire of

B. A. BEAD

aug8

For Sale.

A small house on Burr St., Brewer. Apply to

SAMUEL W. DUANE

July30 1w

BUNG CUTTER.

The most perfect machine known for cutting all sizes of Barrel Bungs. Address J. I. BONNER, Boston, Mass.

aug7 4w

P. BARNES,

Baggage and City Express,

Calls for and Delivers Baggage, Parcels, &c., from one to any part of the city. Having had an experience of over eleven years, I am prepared, with the assistance of competent help, to pick and carry Pianos and Furniture of every description, in the most careful manner.

Sifted and sack Wood, in stick and prepared for the stove, for sale.

Order box at Arnold & Sawyer's, 18 West Market Square.

June23 tf P. BARNES.

PERMANENT SPECTACLES!

The best in the market

—ALSO—

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry &c.,

At DANIEL WHITE'S,

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and all other repairing done to order.

July7

CITY BONDS,

Most Desirable Securities

FOR INVESTMENT,

FOR SALE BY

Bowker & Merrill,

BANKERS,

No. 142 Exchange St., Bangor.

Business Notes Discounted

Government Bonds, Coupons, Gold Coin, Canada and Previous Money, Bank Stocks, Foreign Drafts,

Bought and Sold.

July31 d&w1w31

FLOATING

Steam Circular Saw Mill

FOR SALE

AT A GREAT BARGAIN.

She has a circular saw capable of sawing lumber 60 feet long. Also, a Shingle Machine and two Spool wood saws.

She is now lying at Brigadier Island, and can be floated to any desirable point on this coast.

Apply to

J. W. BODWELL,

aug8 d2w2w32 Searsport, Me.

Money or the Old Country,

Sight drafts on the

Union Bank of London,
National Bank of Scotland, and
Royal Bank of Ireland.

For sale in sums to suit by

P. M. BLAKE,

9 Central St.

$20,000 City Bonds or Sale

The highest price paid for Government Bonds, Gold and Canada Bills, by

P. M. BLAKE,

Banker, 9 Central Street.

June1 dkw

STATE

OF MAINE.

CASTINE, MAINE.

This school, for the preparation of teachers, will open

TUESDAY, August 18th,

and continue fourteen weeks.

Tuition and Incidental Fees Free.

Send postpaid catalogue for family, club or boarding-house, to the undersigned.

G. T. FLETCHER, Principal.

July30 d&w 1w aug8

Agts. for Eastern Maine,

Bangor, Me.

Received by A. K. JORDAN & CO.

NEW & NEW SUITS

MARKED DOWN:

I WILL SELL

Suits that Cost $8.00, for $3.00; Suits that Cost $12 for $5.00; Suits that Cost $18.00, for $8.00

No. 40 Main Street.

GEO. W. STEVENS.

Bangor, July 31, 1874.

REDUCED PRICES.

AT THE BARGAIN SHOE STORE.

Closing out all summer Goods without regard to cost.

LOOK AT THE PRICES.

Women's Serge Lace Boots, only $1 10
Women's Serge 18 thread Button Boots, only 1 50
Women's Serge 14 thread Button Boots, only 1 75
Women's Fine Kid Boots, only 1 75
Women's good Serge Lace Boots, single or double sole, only 1 50
Men's good Calf Boots, only $3 50

Ladies, if you want a nice French Kid, Serge, or Oil Goat Walking Boots, don't forget that we sell the best and cheapest in price of any in town. Broadway Serge Button Boots cannot be in the market. All these Bargains and more not mentioned, can be found at

F. A. CURTIS,

At No. 2 Strickland's Block, Kenduskeag Bridge

aug3

TRUNKS,

TRAVELING BAGS,

SHAWL STRAPS.

A new and large assortment at

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES,

—AT—

Buzzell & Shaw's,

20 Main Street.

may19 tf

August Magazines.

Harper, Atlantic, Frank Leslie, Godey's and Others. Received by

CHAS. HIGHT

July6

Dissolution!

The firm of Pomeroy & Turner is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due said firm are to be paid to the Company.

POMEROY & TURNER

Bangor, April 30, 1874 apt4

A FINE & BEAUTIFUL

CHROMO

GIVEN AWAY FREE!

We have just received a fresh lot of Tilas which we propose to sell this year than any Store in Bangor will sell the same goods for!

Any person purchasing a pound of Tea or coffee

TELEGRAPHIC
TO THE
Whig & Courier.

MAINE NEWS.

FROM LEWISTON.
DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS
LEWISTON, Aug 13.

[illegible] Democratic County [illegible] was held in Auburn this fore[noon] [illegible] Keene of Turner and Dr A. [illegible] were nominated for Senators, [illegible] Warren of Durham for County [illegible] and Dana Goff of Auburn [illegible]

[illegible] Convention for the Second [illegible] district was held in Auburn [illegible] Gen Philo Clark of Turner [illegible] candidate for Representative [illegible]

FROM PORTLAND
MARINE DISASTERS
PORTLAND, Aug 13

[illegible] Chowan of Saco, Capt [illegible] tons loaded with 430 casks [illegible] was wrecked on Spouting Rocks [illegible] Tuesday, during a dense [illegible] crew was saved. The schooner [illegible] but the cargo was, and was [illegible]

[illegible] her name unknown, went [illegible] where the Chowan was wrecked [illegible] will be got off

DEATH OF AN OLD SHIPMASTER.

[illegible] Choate, an old shipmaster, [illegible] aged 7[illegible]

FROM BATH
SUDDEN DEATH
BATH, Aug 1[illegible]

[illegible] Fairblain, a retired sea [illegible] was found dead in bed [illegible] morning. Probably heart [illegible]

The Brooklyn Scandal!

The "Gath Interview" Pronounced False!

[illegible] FULL STATEMENT AT LAST!

[illegible] Refuses to Produce all the Documents!

Beecher Before the Committee

[illegible] INTERVIEW WITH MOULTON

NEW YORK, Aug 13. Frank Moulton [illegible] inquiry as to the authenticity of the alleged interview published in [illegible] Tribune, that the statement he [illegible] to the Committee should be [illegible] the only one he desired to make [illegible] the subject, which he [illegible] to stand by and could endorse [illegible] to say whether they are ac[illegible] avers that he has not read [illegible] refused to allow them to be read

[illegible] AND HIS FRIENDS NOT DISTURBED

[illegible] statements do not appear to [illegible] his counsel. Shearman, [illegible] counsel, says nothing could [illegible] than the publication of [illegible] He had hoped that Moulton [illegible] public in some way every [illegible] of which he had any know[illegible] that the substance had been [illegible] was of little consequence [illegible] it to the Committee

[illegible] FOUNDED [illegible] WHOLESALE FABRICATION

[illegible] ascertained from a gen[illegible] with Frank Moulton from [illegible] in the morning until late [illegible] that no such interview [illegible] was held with Frank [illegible] thus stating does not hesitate [illegible] the whole thing so far as it re[illegible] as a wholesale fabrication

[illegible] THE TRUTH OF "GATH'S" STATEMENTS

[illegible] friend had a conversation with [illegible] yesterday relative to the charges [illegible] the alleged statement by Moulton [illegible] Alfred Townsend. Beecher [illegible] truth of the statements and in par[illegible] denied that there was any [illegible] Tilton or Moulton or any treach[illegible] as Moulton charged in his [illegible] Tilton after he had been charg[illegible] Tilton, in Moulton's presence, with [illegible] with his wife. He says they told [illegible] to confirm Mr Tilton's claim [illegible] Tilton had made a voluntary con[illegible] that Beecher said that when Mr [illegible] Moulton's house, accused him of [illegible] with Mrs. Tilton, he was so aston[illegible] to be overcome, and when they told [illegible] that she had made a voluntary confes[illegible] adultery with him, and told him to go [illegible] and confirm the fact, he was inexpress[illegible] [illegible], but was made to believe that [illegible] had made the voluntary accusation [illegible] him

TILTON DECLARES HE WILL TAKE THE CASE INTO THE COURTS

Tilton still declares his intention of taking [the] case into court after the report of the committee has been made and scouts all idea of a compromise. Judge Morris in answer to the question

"WHEN WILL THE CASE BE TRIED?"

said, Possibly not before October, but when [illegible] all this fooling of counsels selected by [the] defence will cease. We will compel the [illegible] to answer under oath and meet them [illegible] dates and letters. What does a Christ[ian] minister with two lawyers, and now a [illegible] He promised his defence at once [illegible] in a month and he has not spoken [illegible] agree with Mr Tilton that Eliza[beth] [illegible] return and make a [illegible] confession

[illegible] HAS GONE FOR GOOD

[illegible] sees the hopelessness of clearing [illegible] character. The people interested for [her] are found around her and she must [illegible] with them.

MOULTON SAYS SHEARMAN HAS A STRANGE TECHNICAL USE OF WORDS.

Moulton says that the assertion by lawyer Shearman that he (Moulton) had insisted [on] the Committee keeping his statement [illegible] was false; he had made no such com[illegible] with the committee, and the committee [are] entirely free to publish it.

[illegible] HER GOES BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Beecher was asked a few questions by the [investi]gating committee, last night, and to-[day] at 10 A M the committee met in Beecher's back parlor. Two stenographers were [present]. Beecher sat at the foot of the table, [hold]ing in his hands notes from which he [read] his statement, refuting the charges of [Tilton]. He answered such questions as were [put] to him by the committee upon each point [of] interest. The examination was adjourned [for] lunch at 1 o'clock and resumed at one o'clock

GUESSES AT THE STATEMENT.

There is nothing known with certainty as to what Beecher has testified, but there are [rumors] among the crowd outside that refer[ences] to blackmail were not infrequent. The [wildest] anxiety exists throughout the city to [ascertain] the nature of the testimony, and the reporters are being themselves interviewed at every corner. If the

EXULTATION OF MR. BEECHER'S FRIENDS

[is] well founded, his statement will probably prove to be so emphatic repudiation of the charges. At least, they say "he has broken his silence [illegible] wait until tomorrow."

STARTLING REVELATIONS PROMISED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—3 P. M. Those who profess to have an inkling of what is going on inside state that the revelations will create intense excitement, exonerate the Plymouth pastor, compromise certain parties opposed to him and satisfactorily account for the persecution, as they hold it to be. The admirers of Mr Beecher are satisfied before hand that once he has spoken

ALL WILL BE MADE CLEAR

in his favor. It is thought that he has made up his mind to tell what he knows. From all that can be ascertained it is not improbable that

THE COMMITTEE WILL BE READY TO REPORT TO-MORROW

and will lay the result of their arduous labors before the assembled brethren of church committee to-morrow night; but there is doubt whether the statement will then be given to the press.

WHAT THE STATEMENT WILL ADMIT.

It is stated that Beecher's defence occupied four hours in reading, and will be given to the public with Moulton's, but not for several days to come. The Times says it will admit what might be characterized as an offense growing out of his intimacy with Mrs. Tilton, but will emphatically deny that criminal intimacy of any kind ever existed between them.

THE LETTERS OF APOLOGY

grew out of a desire to make amends for an undue interference in the domestic affairs—going even to the extent of advising Mrs Tilton to leave her husband—that has been ascertained. The Times says that

BEECHER HAS PAID A LARGE SUM

of money sooner than have the charge of interference alluded to go forth to the world. The exact sum paid, as well as the circumstances connected with its payment, will be fully treated in his statement.

THE LETTERS DECLARED TO BE GARBLED.

It is said that Beecher absolutely denies that he ever gave expression to the last two sentences of what is known as the "apology" containing these words: "Her forgiveness I have. I humbly pray God to put it into the heart of husband to forgive me." Beecher says the words were added after the apology was signed, and make a great difference in the meaning.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE—MOULTON'S STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Aug 13. The following is the exact copy of the proceedings of the Beecher committee on Monday night—23d session —

BROOKLYN, Aug. 10. The committee met at 8 P M. All the members were present. At about 9 o'clock Mr. Francis D Moulton, who was expected at the opening of the session made his appearance, when, with the consent of the committee he read the following statement, prefacing it with the remark: I submit to you, first, the invitation signed by your chairman July 27th, 1874, next, the invitation of your chairman signed July 28th, and next the invitation of your chairman signed August 4th; (laying copies of these invitations on the table before him)

MOULTON'S STATEMENT IN FULL.

Gentlemen of the Committee:—When I was last before you I stated that I would at your request produce such documents as I had, and make such a statement of facts as had come to my knowledge on the subject of your inquiry and fully intended so to do, and have prepared my statement of facts as sustained by the documents, and made an exhibit of all the papers that have come in any way into my possession bearing on the controversy between the parties.

That statement must, of course, bear with more or less force upon one or the other of them, and on mature reflection, aided by the advice of my most valued friends, I have reconsidered that determination and am obliged to say to you that I feel compelled from a sense of duty to the parties, to my relation to their controversy and to myself, neither to make the statement nor to produce the documents.

When I first became a party to the unhappy controversy between Beecher and Tilton I had no personal knowledge nor any document in my possession which could affect either. Everything that I know of the fact or have received of the papers, has come to me in the most sacred confidence, to be used for the purpose of composing and settling all difficulties between them and of preventing so far as possible any knowledge of their private affairs being brought to the public notice. For this purpose all their matters have been entrusted to me, and for none other. If I should now use them it would not be for the purpose of peace and reconciliation, but to voluntarily take part in a controversy which they have seen fit to renew between themselves. How faithfully, earnestly and honestly I have labored to do my duty to the parties for peace, they both know.

One question for me to settle for myself and no other, is, ought I to do anything to aid either party in a renewal of the controversy by the use of that which I received and have used only to promote harmony? On my honor, in conscience, I think I ought not, and at the risk of whatever misconstruction and vituperation may come upon me, I must adhere to the dictates of my own judgment and preserve, at least, my own self respect.

I call attention again to the fact that yours is a purely voluntary tribunal, and whatever I do here is done by a voluntary, and not compulsory witness. Whether before any tribunal having the power to compel the production of testimony and statement of facts I shall ever produce these papers, or give any of these confidential statements, I reserve to myself to judge of the emergency, which I hope may never come.

Against my wish, as I never have been in sympathy with a renewal of this conflict, a part of these documents have been given to the public, so far that confidence in regard to them has ceased. It is but just therefore, and due to the parties, that the whole of those documents, a portion of which only have been given shall be put into your hands. In response to the thrice-received request of the committee, I have therefore brought copies of them, which I shall produce here, and place in the hands of the committee, with the hope and request that after they have been examined by them they may be returned to me. If any controversy shall arise as to the authenticity of the copies, or of the documents, on that point I shall hold myself open to speak.

With this exception, except in defence of my own honor and the uprightness of my course in all this unfortunate and unhappy business, the purity and candor of which I appeal to the consciences of both parties to sustain, I do not propose, and hope I may never be called upon hereafter, to speak either as to the facts, or to produce any paper I have received from either of the parties involved herein."

(Signed) FRANCIS D. MOULTON.

(The letters will appear in Mr Beecher's statement with an explanation of each)

MOULTON CROSS EXAMINED

After the reading of this statement Moulton was subjected to a brief cross examination as follows —

Mr Winslow—Mr Moulton, the committee desire me to ask you some questions. Notwithstanding the position you take here in your written statement, you were well aware, as you show by the three invitations which the committee have sent you, that we are in good faith pursuing an investigation. You will remember that we were appointed by the Pastor of Plymouth church, with the sanction and approval of the examining committee of that church, to inquire into all these matters relating to the alleged grievances of Mr. Tilton. The letter of authority that comes to us is not limited, no restrictions are put upon us of any kind, we are invited to examine all the sources of evidence, and we looked upon you as one of the principal sources of evidence. We have waited some two or three weeks to get your testimony, and I am sure I express the feeling of the committee when I express a sense of disappointment at the position you take. Of course we know that we are not a court with compulsory powers, we are, as you state, a mere voluntary tribunal; you can do exactly as you please, we await your pleasure. But what I desire to know in behalf of the committee is, whether you have so deliberately formed this purpose as to make it beyond recall as things now stand.

Moulton—In reply to what you have said, and with reference to my appearance here, so far as you are concerned in this committee, I call your attention to the language of your own invitation, which is 'we earnestly request that you bring all the letters and documents in your possession which are referred to by Theodore Tilton in his statement before the Committee.' I comply with the request of this committee, and produce copies of the letters referred to by Mr. Tilton, the authenticity of which I am ready, within a few moments, to establish.

Question.—Do you mean to have us understand, Mr. Moulton, that you have personally compared the originals with these copies, so that you know of your own knowledge that they are correct?

Answer.—I mean to state exactly what I have stated.

Mr. W.—You have not stated anything on that point.

Mr. M —Yes; I stated that these are copies of the letters which you requested referred to in Mr. Tilton's documents.

Q.—Do you state, of your own personal knowledge, that they are copies, or have you trusted to somebody else to make copies and compose them?

A.—I beg pardon, sir; I am willing to authenticate these copies whenever you wish they should be authenticated.

Q.—Cannot you now be induced, Mr. Moulton, to go on, notwithstanding what has happened, and give us a full statement of all your knowledge in these matters?

A.—I stand upon the communication which I have made to you to-day, sir.

Q.—And that you do not mean to change?

A.—Not without sufficient reason.

Mr. W.—Of course I am now referring to the present moment.

A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. W —There is another point that I would like to ask you about, Mr. Moulton. Considering the importance of these letters, I submit to you whether it would not be fair and proper that the originals be produced, notwithstanding your readiness to authenticate the copies. You know that in a court copies would not be received where the originals could be produced, and would you not be willing to produce them long enough to have them looked at and examined?

A.—In answer to that question I will say I have not any desire now, nor have I had any desire, to withhold these originals from you. I am willing now, or within a few minutes, to produce them. You may send any member of your committee to see them, if you doubt the authenticity.

Mr W.—I do not put it on the ground of doubt, but on the ground of business-like regularity.

Mr. M.—Pardon me; I call your attention to the language of this statement which I have just made, and if the authenticity by either party of these documents is doubted, I hold myself ready to prove their authenticity.

Mr. W.—I do not feel called upon to put it on any ground of doubt, because there is no reason of doing it.

Mr. M —I do not think there is, sir

Mr W —It is merely a matter of business regularity.

Mr. M.—I have in good faith come here, and have presented to you copies of original documents. If you doubt—

Mr. W.—Do not put it in that way, please.

Mr. M.—Pardon me; I referred to my communication. If there is any doubt, I shall remove the doubt.

Mr. W.—You were about to say something of your willingness to send for them while you are here, and let us see them.

Mr. M.—Oh, well, you won't doubt, I think.

Q—If we should conclude that we wanted to see them at some other time, would you send for them?

A.—Certainly, sir.

Q —Within the present week?

A —Certainly; I am willing to go with all the members of your present Committee, or any one that you may select, some time during the present week, and show to any accredited member of this Committee the original documents. Is that a fair answer to that question?

Mr W —That is satisfactory

Mr. Hall—Perhaps that question could be determined, so far as the committee are concerned, at the present moment.

Mr M.—I want the action in reference to those documents determined according to the expression of the documents which I have submitted to you.

Mr. W.—Well, if for any reason we want to see the originals I understand you to say there is no objection?

Mr. Moulton assented.

Mr. White.—I want to inquire whether your objection to giving a fuller statement is based upon the wording of the letters which seems on one construction, to limit it to bringing with you the originals of the letters or papers referred to in Tilton's statement before the committee. As it seems to me, the letter is susceptible of another explanation, and one which certainly was the understanding of the committee.

Mr. M.—Yes, sir; I will answer your question. I wish to say and do say that I have acquiesced just now in the request of your Chairman, and that all reasons for the non-production of facts or non-exhibition of the documents are given in my statement.

BEECHER'S STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13, 9 20 A. M.—The following is the statement of Mr. Beecher before the committee to-day:

Gentlemen of the Committee:—In the statement addressed to the public on the 22d of July last I gave an explicit, comprehensive denial to the charges made by Theodore Tilton against me. That denial I now repeat and reaffirm. I also stated in that communication that I should appear before your committee with a more detailed statement and explanation of facts in the case. That time has now come.

Four years ago Theodore Tilton fell from one of the proudest editorial chairs in America, where he represented the cause of religion, humanity and patriotism, and in a few months thereafter became the associate and representative of Victoria Woodhull and her strange cause. By his follies he was bankrupt in reputation, in occupation and in resources. The interior history, of which I am now to give a brief outline, is a history of his attempts to so employ me as to restore his reputation, reinstate him in business, and place him again upon the eminence from which he had fallen. It is a sad history, to the full meaning of which I have but recently awakened.

Entangled in a wilderness of complications, I followed, until lately, a false theory and a delusive hope, believing that the friend who assured me of his determination and ability to control the passionate vagaries of Tilton, to restore his household, to rebuild his fortunes and to vindicate me, would be equal to that promise. His self-confessed failure has made clear to me what for a long time I did not suspect—the real motive of Tilton.

My narrative does not represent a single standpoint, only as regards my opinion of Theodore Tilton, it begins at my cardinal intimacy with him in his earlier career, shows my lamentation and sorrowful, but hopeful, affection for him during the period of his initial wanderings from truth and virtue; it describes my repentance over evils befalling him, of which I was made to believe myself the cause; my persevering and friendly, desparing efforts to save him and his family by any sacrifice of myself not absolutely dishonorable; and my growing conviction that his perpetual follies and blunders rendered his recovery impossible.

I can now see he is and has been, from the beginning of this difficulty, a selfish and reckless schemer, pursuing a plan of mingled good and hatred, and weaving about me a network of suspicions, misunderstandings, plots and lies to which my own innocent words and acts—nay, even my thoughts, of kindness toward him have been made to contribute.

These successive views of him must be kept in view to explain my course through the last four years. That I was beguiled so long, as to the real motive of the intrigue going on around me, was due partly to my own overwhelming public engagements—partly to my complete surrender of this affair, and all papers and questions connected with it, into the hands of Mr. Moulton, who was immensely confident that he could manage it successfully. I suffered much but I complained not.

Mr. Moulton was chary to me of Mr. Tilton's confidence to him, reporting to me occasionally in a general way, Mr. Tilton's words and outbreaks of passion only as elements of trouble which he was able to control, and, as additional proofs of the wisdom of leaving it to him, his comments of the situation seemed to me at the time complete.

Immersed as I was in incessant cares and duties, and only too glad to be relieved from considering the details and wretched complications—the origin and fact of which remain, in spite of all friendly intervention, a perpetual burden to my soul—I would not read in the papers about it, I would not talk about it. I made Moulton for a long time my confident and my only channel of information.

From time to time suspicions were aroused in me by indications that Tilton was acting the part of an enemy, but the suspicions were rapidly allayed by his own behavior toward me in other moods, and by the assurances of Mr. Moulton, who ascribed the circumstances to misunderstanding, or to malice on the part of others.

It is plain to me that it was not until Tilton had fallen into disgrace and lost his salary that he thought it necessary to assail me with charges which he pretended to have had in his mind for six months. The domestic offence which he alleged was very quickly and easily put aside, but yet, in such a way as to keep my feelings stirred up, in order that I might throw my friends behind, to extract from Mr. Bowen $1,000, the amount of a claim between them.

The check for that sum in hand, Mr. Tilton signed an agreement of peace and concord, not drawn by me, but accepted by me as sincere. The Golden Age had been started, he had the capital to carry it on for a while, and he was sure he was to head a great social revolution. With returning prosperity, he had apparently no griefs which could not be covered by his signature to the articles of peace.

Yet the changes in that covenant, made by him before signing, and represented to me as necessary merely to relieve him from the imputation of having originated and circulated certain old and shameless slanders about me, were really made, as now appears, to leave him free for future operations upon me and against me, so long as he was or thought he was on the road to new success.

His conduct toward me was frank as he knew how to make it, his assumption of superiority and magnanimity and his patronizing manner were trifles at which I could afford to smile, and which I bore with the greater humility since I still retained the profound impression that I had been a cause of overwhelming disaster to him, and that his complete restoration to public standing and household happiness was a reparation justly due of me, and the only one which I could make; but, with a peculiar genius for [illegible], he fell almost at every step into new complications and [illegible], and in every

such instance his policy was to bring coercion to bear upon my honor, my conscience and my affections, for the purpose of procuring his extrication at my expense.

Theodore Tilton knew me well; he said again and again to his friends, that if they wished to gain any influence over me they must work upon the sympathetic side of my nature. To this he has addressed himself steadily for four years, using as a lever, without scruple, my attachment to my friends and to my family, to his own household, and my old affection for himself.

Not blind to his faults, but resolved to look on him as favorably and hopefully as possible, and ignorant of his deeper malice, I labored earnestly, even desperately for his salvation. For four years I have been trying to feed his insatiable egotism, to make the man as great as he conceived himself to be, to restore a prosperity and public confidence to one who in the midst of my efforts in his behalf patronized disreputable people and doctrines, refused when I besought him to separate himself from them, and ascribed to my agency the increasing ruin which he was persistently bringing on himself, and which I was doing my utmost to avert.

It was hard to do anything for such a man. I might as well have tried to fill a sieve with water. In the later stages of the history he actually incited and created difficulties apparently for no other purpose than to drive me to fresh exertions. I refused to endorse his wild views and associates. The best I could do was to speak well of him, of the good qualities which I still believe him to possess in his higher moods, and keeping silence concerning the evil things which I was assured and believed had been exaggerated by public report. I could not think him so bad as my friends did. I trusted to the germs of good which I thought still lived in him, to Mr. Moulton's apparent power him, and to the power of my persistent self-sacrifice.

Moulton came to me at first as the schoolmate and friend of Tilton, determined to reinstate him, I always suspected, without regard to my interest; but on further acquaintance with me, undertook and promised to serve his friend without doing wrong to me. He said he saw clearly how this was to be done, so as to restore peace and harmony to Tilton's home and bring a happy end to all misunderstanding.

Many things which he counselled I absolutely refused, but I never doubted his professed friendship for me, after the friendship had grown up between us, and whatever he asked me I did, unless it seemed to me wrong. My confidence in him was the only element that seemed secure in that confusion of tormenting perplexities.

To him I wrote freely in this troublous time, while I felt that secret machinations were going on around me, and echoes of the vilest slanders concerning me were heard in unexpected quarters; when some of my near relations were set against me, and that tattle of a malicious crowd of women hostile to me on other grounds, was borne to my ears, when I had lost the last remnant of faith in Theodore or hope for him; when I heard with unspeakable remorse that everything I had done to stay his destruction had made matters worse and worse, that my attempt to keep him from a public trial evolving such a flow of scandal as has now been let loose, had been used by him to bring up my troubles, that this unhappy wife was under his dictation, signing papers and recantations, and I know not what; that, in short, everything was breaking up, and the destruction from which I had sought to save the family was likely to be emptied on other families, the church and the community, with infinite horrors of woe for me; that my own innocence was buried under heaps and heaps of rubbish, and nobody but my professed friend, if even he, could save us.

To his assurance that he could still do so, I gave at least so much faith as to maintain under these terrible trials the silence which he enjoined. Not until Tilton, having attempted through Frank Carpenter to raise money from my friends, openly assailed me, in my letter to Dr. Bacon did I break that silence, save by a simple denial of the slanderous rumors against me.

A year before, when on the appearance of the first open attack from Tilton, I immediately, without consulting Mr. Moulton, called for a thorough investigation with a committee of my church.

I am not responsible for the delay, the publicity or the details of that investigation. All the harm which I have so long dreaded, and have so earnestly striven to avoid, has come to pass. I could not further prevent it without a full surrender of honor and truth.

The time has arrived when I can freely speak in vindication of myself.

[At this point, 4.10 A. M, the statement is still coming over the wires, but we are obliged to stop in order to get the papers into the mails —ED]

THE STORM.

DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF THE RAIN IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BETHLEHEM, N H, Aug 13. One of the most disastrous storms ever witnessed in this locality occurred this forenoon. The highways are so badly washed as to be rendered impassable in any direction. The morning train over the Bethlehem branch of the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad went out as usual but has not returned, the road being badly washed in many places.

PENNSYLVANIA

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

PITTSBURG, PA, Aug. 13 Reports from Fair View oil refinery show that the damage was far greater than was supposed last night. The refinery was owned by Arnold Hertz and located on the West Pennsylvania Railroad and the Allegany river, nine miles above this city. The fire commenced during the storm yesterday afternoon, when a 25,000 barrel tank was struck by lightning and ignited. It contained 21,000 barrels of crude oil. The fire was confined to this tank till 9 35 when it exploded and the burning oil carried the flames to the warehouse and barges in the river loaded with barrels, which were entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated from $60,000 to $75,000; insured.

The fire at the Standard Oil Works communicated to the Liberty Oil Works just below, endangering the Allegheny Valley railroad shops, but it was soon got under control and stopped.

VERMONT.

PASSENGER TRAIN WRECKED—FIVE PERSONS KILLED, AND MORE THAN TWENTY INJURED.

ST. ALBANS, Aug. 13. The night express which left Boston last night at 6 o'clock for Montreal, via the Passumpsic and Southeastern Railroad, was wrecked this morning a few miles north of Richford, Vt. The following persons are reported killed; Engineer Lancot, Roadmaster C. S. Harris, Conductor Quimby, the fireman and a little girl. A wrecking train has been sent from here by Supt. Hobart and two physicians have gone to the scene of the disaster. More than 20 are reported injured.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Over New England, the pressure will increase, with North and East winds, and partly cloudy and cool weather.

FOREIGN NEWS.

CANADA.

THE MANUFACTURERS ON RECIPROCITY.

HAMILTON, Ont., Aug. 12. At the meeting of the Canadian manufacturers last night reports were received from various committees. The Committee on Machinery favored a reciprocity of natural products with the United States, but opposed it in manufactures. The Woolen Committee reported that they consider reciprocity inimical to their interests. The Cabinet Committee reported that reciprocity would be of advantage to wooden-ware makers, but opposed to carriage makers. The Boot and Shoe Committee protested against reciprocity. The Cotton Fabrics Committee, so far as they can judge, consider reciprocity opposed to their interests. The Paper-makers Committee report that to secure reciprocity in agricultural products they cheerfully submit to any disadvantages to paper manufacturing.

DESPATCHES CONDENSED.

Prince Bismarck has returned from Kissengen to Berlin.

The International Congress at Brussels will adjourn this week.

The report that a crisis in the Spanish Cabinet is imminent is contradicted.

A fire at Marseilles, Ills., Wednesday, burned Black's paper mill; loss $60,000.

England, France and Germany have formally recognized the Spanish Republic.

The troops at Austin, Miss., have disbanded and gone home, and peace is restored.

E. W. Fraser, the murderer, who escaped from Brownsville, Pa., jail, has been recaptured.

Elisha Perry and two sons were drowned at Northeast Harbor, Shelburne, N. S., Thursday.

Prof. Taylor of St. Paul, Minn., was shot and seriously wounded by a burglar Wednesday morning.

Ellen Brahar was beat to death in New York by Thos. and Mary Harrigan Wednesday night.

The house of John Swain at Laconia, N. H., was struck by lightning Wednesday night and considerably damaged.

Henry Glover, a negro who had raped a white woman in Lexington, S. C, was lynched by a mob Thursday.

The Journal des Debats argues that the crime of which Bazaine was convicted renders him liable to extradition.

Lightning struck a church spire at Tremont, Ohio, Wednesday, during a funeral, and seriously injured nine ladies.

The barn and tobacco shed of Cephas Strong at Northampton, Mass, were burned Wednesday. Loss $5000; insured $2500.

Wanderer won the 2¼ mile race for $800 at Saratoga, yesterday, beating Fellowcraft and Jack Frost in 4.09.

The city hall at Ottawa, Ont., was set on fire by lightning, Wednesday night, and considerably damaged. A man was killed by the bolt.

The residences of Judge Stewart and Andrew Thompson in Montreal were struck by lightning Wednesday night, and the latter was burned.

An unknown young woman, apparently about 25 years old, committed suicide by drowning in the Merrimack river at Lowell, Mass., Thursday.

Robert L. Gullion and G. W. Adams have been arrested in St. Joseph, Mo., for counterfeiting, and over $6000 in counterfeit national bank notes was found on them.

Miss Jessie Pierce, Herbert Folts and Geo. Demons, three young persons belonging in East Boston, were drowned at Centre Harbor N. H., Wednesday, while bathing.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Centennial Commission, at Newport, R. I, Wednesday, a resolution was adopted not to send special agents to Foreign Governments.

The statement of the West Indian sugar crop for the past year shows that 79.59 per cent. of the total exports of sugar and molasses went to, or was taken by the United States.

The Arkansas Constitutional Convention has adopted an ordinance borrowing the sinking fund now in the treasury to run the State Government with, and directing the discontinuance of the issue of State scrip.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Aug 13.

MONEY easy at 2 a 2½ per cent.
GOLD closed at 109⅞.
STERLING EXCHANGE at 4 87 a 4 9[illegible]
Government securities closed [illegible] the following quotations —

U S Fives,			111[illegible]
U S Sixes, (coupons)	1881		118[illegible]
U. S 5-20s		1862	[illegible]
U. S do	do	1864	115[illegible]
U S do	do	1865	116[illegible]
U S do	do	1865 new (ex int)	116[illegible]
U S do	do	1867	117[illegible]
U S do	do	1868	117[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s	do		111[illegible]
Currency Sixes			117[illegible]
Central Pacific,			[illegible]
Union Pacific, 1st mortgage			8[illegible]

Southern State securities closed this afternoon at the following quotations:

Tennessee 6's,	72
Tennessee 6s. (new)	77[illegible]
Virginia 6's,	40
Virginia 6's (new)	[illegible]
North Carolina 6's	18
North Carolina 6s (new)	10
South Carolina 6's	[illegible]
South Carolina 6s (new)	18
Alabama 8s,	[illegible]
Alabama 5s,	[illegible]
Georgia 6s,	77
Georgia 7s,	[illegible]
Missouri 6s,	[illegible]
Louisiana 6s.	[illegible]
Louisiana 6s, (new)	[illegible]

The Stock market closed this afternoon at the following quotations —

Western Union 74½, Pacific Mail, 40½, Boston Water Power Company 18⅝, N. Y. Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, 100⅞, Harlem Railroad Company 123½; pfd 125; Reading R R Company, [illegible]; Michigan Central Railroad Company 68, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company 72¾, Illinois Central Railroad Company 9[illegible], Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad Company [illegible]; Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company 37½, do prefered 55½, Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company 99, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company 3[illegible], do prefered 51[illegible]; Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad 92; Wabash R R 35½; prefd 06; Erie R R [illegible]; do preferred 4[illegible]; Ohio & Mississippi Railroad 2[illegible]; Boston Hartford & Erie [illegible]

MARKETS

NEW YORK, Aug 13.

COTTON [illegible]—sales 3351 bales—Middling uplands 17.

FLOUR is firm—sales 17,000 bbls—State 4,50 a 6 10, western, 4 50 a 6 60; Round Hoop Ohio, 5 [illegible] a 7.00, Southern, 5 60 a 9.50.

WHEAT is firmer—sales 98 000 bush—No 2 Milwaukee, 1 29 a 1.30, No. 2 Chicago, 1,23 a 1.24½.

CORN without decided change—sales 284,000 bush—new mixed western 79½ a 80; yellow western 0.

OATS are lower—sales 41,000 bush—new mixed western, 50 a 57, white western, 55 a 60.

BUTTER firm—New western, 19 a 28; new State 25 a 33.

SUGAR is dull—Fair to good refining, 7⅞ a 8¼.

PORK is firmer—New mess, 23 25

BEEF is quiet—Plain mess, 9.50 a 12 00, extra mess, 11.00 a 14.00.

LARD heavy—prime steam, 14½

COFFEE nominal—Rio 18 a 21.

MOLASSES quiet.

RICE dull.

ROSIN firm at 2.25 a 2 30.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 35½.

PETROLEUM dull—Crude 5.

FREIGHTS TO LIVERPOOL—Cotton per steamer, [illegible]; corn per sail, 6½d; wheat per steamer, 8½ a 9d.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

[For the week ending Wednesday, Aug 12.]

At market for the current week—Cattle 2881, Sheep and Lambs 7,327, Swine 7,563, number of Western Cattle 2,160, Eastern Cattle 16[illegible], Milch Cows, Working Oxen, and Northern Cattle, 125, Cattle left over, [illegible]

Prices of Beef Cattle ⅌ 100 lbs, live weight. Extra quality $7 25 @ 7 75 first quality $6 75 @ 7 00, second quality 6 25 @ 6 62½; third quality 5 25 @ 6 00; poorest grade of coarse Oxen Bulls, &c, $3 50 @ 4.50.

Brighton Hides 7½ @ 8c. ⅌ lb
Brighton Tallow 5 @ 5½c ⅌ lb.
Country Hides 7 @ 7½c ⅌ lb
Country Tallow 4c @ 4½c ⅌ lb
Calf Skins 14c @ 15c ⅌ lb.
Sheep Skins 50c each.
Lamb Skins 50c each.

The trade for Beef Cattle this week opened active, and upon the best grades of Cattle last week's prices were fully sustained. Upon the common grades prices were a trifle lower. The supply from the West was not large, and the quality in most instances of a common grade. There were a few lots of very choice Cattle, among them, which sold at our highest quotations.

Working Oxen—No much call for them yet, and but few pairs offered in market for sale. As soon as Cattle come in more freely from the North and Maine the Working Oxen trade will revive.

Store Cattle—Yearlings $11 @ $15, two year olds $15 @ $27, three year olds $27 @ $40 [illegible]. Prices depend much upon their value for beef. But few Store Cattle are offered for sale.

Milch Cows—Extra $55 @ $85; ordinary $25 @ $50 ⅌ head. Most of the Cows offered for sale are of a common grade. Not a large supply in this week.

Sheep and Lambs—From the West there was a fair supply, all owned by butchers, and cost delivered, at Brighton from 5 @ [illegible]c ⅌ lb.

Swine—Store Pigs, wholesale, 7c ⅌ lb; retail, 7 @ 9c ⅌ lb. Fat Hogs, [illegible] at market; prices 7 @ 7¼c ⅌ lb.

The United States Official Postal Guide, which has been under consideration at Washington for some time past, and for the publication of which the last Congress provided, is to be issued by Hurd and Houghton, New York. The Riverside Press, Cambridge, by order of the Postoffice Department. The contents of the Guide will be prepared under the supervision of the Department, and the work will have an official character which will render it of great value especially to business and professional men. The Guide will be issued quarterly, the first number to appear on the first of October next, and will contain an alphabetical list of all the post-offices in the United States, with the county and State, and salary of the postmaster, money-order offices, domestic and international; chief regulations of the Postoffice Department; instructions to the public, foreign and domestic postage tables; schedules of the arrival and departure of foreign mail steamers, with such other information as may be required. One number each year will contain about four hundred octavo pages, having special matter not in the other numbers of the year which will contain about two hundred and fifty pages each. The publication quarterly will enable the Department to revise the matter, and keep the information always fresh. Such a Guide is in use in Great Britain, and will be found of special value in our country, where the number of postoffices is so great.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW STAMPED AS FALSE. The following extract from a private letter from Miss Anna Dickinson is published in the Boston *Globe*:

"Eli Perkins is out, I hear, with a tissue of lies, to the effect that I had an interview with him last December, during which I narrated so and so, and so, and gave him a copy of one of Elizabeth's letters. Of course I never talked to him about the Tiltons in any way, and I never showed one of Elizabeth Tilton's letters, so far as I can recall, to any person, least of all to him; but there is no use to deny it, for if that lie is nailed, another will spring out of the wall."

The German immigration to this country since Jan. 1 has been 28,243, against 67,394 for the same period last year. The new arrivals make up in substance what is lost in numbers, being mainly from the cultivated and comfortable classes.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

Miniature Almanac, Friday, Aug. 14th

Sun Rises,	4 57	Moon Rises,	[illegible]
Sun Sets,	[illegible]	High Water,	[illegible]
Length of Day	[illegible]		

—Heavy fall of rain yesterday.

—Two arrests for drunkenness, yesterday

—The teams on the market yesterday were scarce.

—The Maine Central train was upwards of an hour late last evening.

—Philadelphia is the best represented, in point of numbers, at Bar Harbor.

—Hon. W. W. Bolster, State Bank Examiner, is now making an examination of the State savings banks.

—Rev. Smith Baker, of Lowell, Mass., will preach at Orono next Sabbath morning, and at Oldtown in the afternoon

—Yesterday was a day in which that umbrella was looked after, and all manner of ill-luck wished the borrower, finder or stealer.

—Moore, the would-be suicide, was reported more comfortable yesterday, and the physician expressed some hopes of his recovery.

—The police seized a quantity of liquor at Mrs. Mary Hart's, on Patten street, and Mrs. Ellen Lahey's, on Walter street, yesterday.

—The new iron railroad bridge built by the Maine Central Railroad Company across the Kennebec at College Rips, just above Waterville, is ready for trains to cross.

—There will be no temperance meeting at City Hall on Saturday evening, the hall being engaged for other purposes. The Ladies Crusade will attend the mass meeting to-night at City Hall

—A twenty five feet extension is being put on the rear of the stores on Main street, occupied by Jacob Stern and I. W. Coombs, which will make them two as good stores as there are on the street.

—The damage by storm to the crops in the down river towns is much greater than was at first reported. In Bucksport grain was blown flat and so much injured that a portion of it will have to be cut for fodder.

—Burton, who kicked Officer Emerson on the leg Wednesday, and gave the officers a hard chase to capture him, was up yesterday, and was duly commissioned by His Honor, as will be seen by the Police Court report.

—A superior hay spreader, valued at $75, has been offered by Fred Atwood, of Winterport, General Agent of the Higganum Manufacturing Company, to the best herd of thoroughbred Jerseys on exhibition, at the State Fair.

—A merry party of excursionists, a part of whom belong in this city, went from Fort Point to Belfast, Wednesday, and lunched on the barkentine Egvor. After the lunch a fine collation was spread, and all voted the occasion a most happy one.

—The uniforms for the Hersey Light Infantry, Crosby Guards and Belfast City Guards were completed at the clothing establishment of Messrs. Wheelwright & Clark yesterday, just two days sooner than they had contracted to finish them.

—D. M Dunham, of this city, General Agent for Randall's Pulverizing Harrow, has placed in the hands of the State Agricultural Society one of the implements to be awarded to the person who will exhibit the best trained pair of oxen at the coming State Fair.

—The reunion of the Burr family at Hermon Pond, yesterday, was attended by between seventy-five and one hundred persons, despite the unpropitious weather. The company held their annual picnic in doors, and passed a most agreeable day in social intercourse.

—The west span of Kenduskeag bridge was cleared of dirt yesterday, and the sidewalk on the south side torn away, but the rain prevented the stripping of the whole for examination, which, if the weather is good, will be done to-day, and the City Government will inspect it, and in the afternoon will hold a meeting to decide on the material of its construction.

SUICIDE. Mrs. Daniel Booker, living with her brother, J. B. Currier, at Sangerville, committed suicide Wednesday evening by hanging herself. She retired to her room saying her head felt badly, and when found she was dead. It is supposed that the deed was committed in a fit of insanity, as a few years ago she was sent to the Insane Asylum being then of unsound mind.

RAILWAY CONNECTION. The Bucksport and Bangor Railroad, which will, on the completion of the bridge, run trains to this city, will connect with the European and North American Railway at Hancock street, the incoming trains running to that point and backing down to the depot, and the outgoing trains will back up to the point mentioned, where they will be turned by an ordinary switch to the Bucksport and Bangor track to cross the bridge. It is expected that one span of the bridge will be ready to raise next Thursday. The road bed is now graveled and smoothed as far as Hurd's brook, a point eight miles this side of Bucksport.

BANGOR AND PISCATAQUIS RAILROAD EXTENSION. The work on the extension of the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad from Guilford, commenced on Friday last in earnest. Mr. Sawyer, the contractor, has a large force of men and teams, and the work will be pushed forward with vigor. The road will probably be completed as far as Abbot during this season, and within two years the people of Greenville will welcome the iron horse at the foot of Moosehead Lake. Then the Megantic Lake Railroad will undoubtedly be extended eastward, and connect with this road at that point, thus making this portion of the East in direct communication with the markets of the West.

THE TURF. The closing races of the August meeting on the Piscataquis Central Park occurred on Wednesday. The following are

SUMMARIES

PISCATAQUIS CENTRAL PARK, Wednesday August 12th, Purse of $150, $80 to first, $40 to second, $10 to third, for horses that have never beaten 2 40, mile heats 3 in 5 to harness.

W. T Crowell ns. r. m. Fashion	3	1	1	1
S. B. Hill, Calais, ns. g. m. Nelly	1	2	2	2
O. Fitzgerald, Dexter, ns. g. s. Late Invigorator	2	3	3	3
David Winslow, Pittsfield, ns. blk. g. Modoc	5	4	4	4
J Merrill, Jr, Dover, ns. b. g. Hornsby	4	5	5	5
Owen Dugan, Bangor, ns. br. g. Major	6	6	dis.	

Time, 2.49, 2 50, 2 47, 2 45.

SAME DAY AND TRACK, Sweepstakes, Purse of $175, $100 to first, $50 to second, $25 to third, open to all horses; mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness.

G. C. Goodale, Newport, ns. b. g. Charlie Morrill	1	1	1
C. Record, Bangor, ns. blk. g. Charcoal	2	2	2

Time, 2:39½, 2 40½, 2 41

There were eleven entries in the first race, and six starters, and eleven in the second, but only two started.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

MEETING OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT

The Right Worthy Grand Encampment of Maine assembled in Portland Wednesday morning. The Committee on Credentials reported seventeen encampments, represented by seventy members. From the report of the Grand Scribe Cummings, the following statistics are obtained: Number of encampments, 17; initiations, 324; admitted by card, 50; withdrawn, 35; reinstated, 2; died, 7; members, 1,637; patriarchs relieved, 100; buried, 9; weeks' sickness, 836; amount paid for relief of patriarchs, $1,802; burying the dead, $85; current expenses, $2,869; receipts, $7,129; invested funds, $16,788. The amount of money received by the Grand Scribe for the past year has been $857 50, which amount has been paid the Grand Treasurer. By a unanimous vote, a series of resolutions opposing the idea of mergement of the encampment and lodge branches were adopted, and the Grand Representatives were instructed to oppose that matter. It was voted that the price of cards be reduced to twenty-five cents, and the price of books to two dollars and a half.

The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year M. W. Grand Patriarch, A. D. Smith, of Portland, M E. Grand High Priest, N. S. Morse, of Bath, M E. Grand Senior Warden, O. G. Douglass, of Lewiston, M. E Grand Scribe, N G Cummings, of Portland, M E Grand Treasurer, C. B. Nash of Portland, R. W. Grand Representative C. H. Rich, of Portland.

THE WATER POWER QUESTION

FINAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF TWENTY-ONE.

Last evening a good audience, considering the state of the weather, met in City Hall to hear the final report of the Committee of Twenty-one on the subject of the dam at Treat's Falls. The meeting was called to order by Hon. Joab W. Palmer, a member of the Committee, who nominated J. C. White, Esq., for Chairman. A. L. Simpson, Esq., was elected Secretary, and Franklin A. Wilson, Esq., was called upon to report for the Committee.

Mr. Wilson began by saying that, if the interest taken in the projected dam at Treat's Falls was indicated by the number present, he should say it is best to stop, but he felt assured that the citizens of Bangor were interested, and would make that interest manifest. The Committee chosen last year, he said, organized by the choice of Hon. G. K. Jewett as President, and P. G. White, Esq., as Secretary. Though they held a number of meetings, they made but little progress, as Gen. Hersey, of the Bangor Water Power Co., was away, and it was not possible to meet that Company and see what could be done. Finally the Committee met at Gen. Hersey's house, and the Company made certain propositions, and the Committee thought it best to obtain certain modifications before presenting the same to the city. These propositions, as modified and presented, have already been published. Subscription papers had been carefully drawn up, and the Committee were of the opinion that, in going before the City Government and asking aid, showing at the same time a good stock subscription by citizens, the enterprise would be a success. The propositions, as already published, were fully and carefully explained by Mr. Wilson, who continued by saying it is an axiom of political economy that when any city relies on one branch of business, that must be inexhaustible. Bangor, for nearly a hundred years, has depended on the lumber trade, until now with twenty thousand inhabitants, it is found that there is not margin enough to support more than ten or fifteen thousand. We want our city to have forty or fifty thousand inhabitants, and some means of support must be supplied for them. The lumber business will not do this, for already many Penobscot lumbermen are carrying on business in Michigan and Minnesota, because, as they themselves say, they there find lumber plenty, good water power, and enterprise. The time has come to look about and see what facilities Nature affords for the growth and prosperity of Bangor. The river offers the aid required. The crisis has come, and, if we would meet it, avoid becoming even duller, we must act. Portland once, when like Bangor, drooping, put in a half million of money, and at her industrial exhibition held this year, showed that she has four hundred manufacturing establishments. Bangor paid out $600,000 for losses by the Chicago and Boston fires, and lived through it. Her citizens have lost $500,000 in worthless gold and oil stocks, in both cases receiving no return for their money. Now, as proposed by the Committee, they are asked to invest $500,000 more, here at home, which will be paid out to our own laborers, who in turn will pay it to our merchants, and in time, for this $500,000, the city will have a good dam, which will supply the citizens with water, and give power for manufacturing purposes, and those who invest can get a return for the investment.

The Bangor Water Power Co., he said, propose to give land sufficient for factories, and allow all subscribers to share in the rise of land. The subscription paper now shows one subscription of $10 000, two of $5,000, and three of $1,000. The Committee have also added to the provisions of the subscription paper the following clause:

"And when the lands necessary and convenient can be purchased at prices satisfactory to the Committee."

Mr. Wilson further stated in explanation that the Committee referred to in the above clause is one to be chosen by the subscribers, and that, furthermore, the Bangor Water Power Co. have agreed to put in their land at cost, at the same time letting their subscriptions in the new enterprise stand good. The city now, said Mr. Wilson, is in a strait, its inhabitants growing less, and nothing but the river remains to retrieve lost ground, and become larger and stronger than ever before.

Messrs. R. S. Morison, J. C. White, Dr. G. W. Ladd and James Morrow each expressed their satisfaction with the project, the propositions, the explanations given by Mr. Wilson, and hoped that now the citizens of Bangor will take the field, and push forward to completion the vital enterprise.

After the remarks of the gentlemen named, on motion of James Morrow, Esq., a Committee of three from each ward of the city was raised to solicit subscriptions to the stock of the proposed dam at Treat's Falls. Following are the names of the gentlemen chosen:

Ward 1—J. S. Ricker, W. P. Hubbard and J. W. Palmer.
Ward 2—T. J. Stewart, Ezekiel Cobb and Charles Hayward.
Ward 3—Hannibal Hamlin, Wm. Flowers and E. B. Neally.
Ward 4—James Morrow, R. S. Morison and J. C. White.
Ward 5—J. S. Wheelwright, J. B. Foster and G. W. Merrill
Ward 6—L. J. Morse, Thomas Trickey and B. N. Thomas.
Ward 7—Scott Dunbar, F. A. Wilson and J. F. Snow.

Dr. G. W. Ladd was also chosen as a committeeman-at-large, and the meeting adjourned to meet in the same place in one week. The committee above named will meet in F. A. Wilson's office at 7½ o'clock this evening, at which time they will organize for work.

BANGOR POLICE COURT.

BEFORE JUDGE GOODENOW.

Thursday, August 13th. Paul Burton, for being drunk, was fined $5 and costs, and for an assault on Officer Emerson, fined $30 and costs; appealed on the last.

Charles Hatch, for drunkenness, was sent to the House of Correction for thirty days.

Henry Davis same offence, fined $3 and costs.

Mary Jane Gillieo was up as a common brawler and scold, but was discharged for want of evidence.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

MRS. MANCHESTER. This popular Clairvoyant and Eclectic Physician will visit Bangor the 20th of August, for a short time only.
aug14 d&w 1f

Our Havana Cigars (Flor de Cobas) three for 25 cents, sell faster and give better satisfaction than any cigar in the market.
aug11 4t SEWALL & JENNEY.

FOR SALE One open Box Buggy, nearly new, at Haynes & Pillsbury's, Bangor.

TAGS —We keep on hand an assortment of DENNISON'S TAGS, which we will print to order at very low prices.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF BANGOR.

THURSDAY, Aug 13.

ARRIVED.

Steamer City of Richmond, Kilby, [illegible]
Sch Susan Jane, West, [illegible] Boston
Sch [illegible] Green, Boston
Sch [illegible], Boston
Sch Arctic, Whitton, New York

CLEARED.

[illegible] Boston
Sch [illegible] Hurst, New Bedford
Sch George W Glover, Perry, Newport
Sch R L Chase, [illegible], Newburyport
Sch Mazurka, Kimball, Boston
Sch Carrie H Spofford, Bray, Newark
Sch Julia E Gallinger, Robbins, Wickford

DISASTERS, &c.

Sch Island Queen, just from the Banks at Port an[illegible] was driven ashore on the [illegible] Island. It was thought she would be [illegible] without [illegible] damage.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

BOSTON—Ar 12th, schs Zampa, of Machias, Jewett, Pascagoula; F A Colcord, Ross, Bangor
Cld 12th, sch Sargent S Day, McFarland, Bangor
NEWBURYPORT—Sld 11th, sch William Carroll, [illegible] for Bangor, Equal, Close, Rockland.
NEW BEDFORD—Sld 12th, sch Only Son, [illegible], for Bangor.
VINEYARD HAVEN—Ar 11th, schs Iona Coombs, Philadelphia for Boston, Cora Etta, Norfolk for [illegible], Blodgett, Stonington for Bangor, Melissa A Willey, Rockport, Me, for Baltimore.
Sld brig Eudorus, schs Helen Mar, Sea Lark, Cora, Grace Girdler, Iona, Melissa A Willey, and Centurion
NEW YORK—Cld 11th, brig Torrent, Wilder, Elizabethport; sch D Sawyer, Cummings, Jonesport; Telegraph, Priest, Belfast.
Passed through Hell Gate, schs Clara, Clark, New York for Boston, Kate Thomas, Arnold, New York for Providence; Lacon, Hawkins, New York for Bridgeport; Paragon, Jarvis, Port Johnson for Salem, Ella Hodgdon, [illegible], Weehawken for Boston, Osprey, Crowley, New York for Addison.
PHILADELPHIA—Ar 10th, sch A Dennike, Jones, Boston.
Cld [illegible], sch Louisa Smith, Webber, Portsmouth, N H
Cld 10th, barque A [illegible], for Stettin, brig Princeton, Wells, Boston, sch Moses Patten, Harding, Bangor.
BALTIMORE—Ar 9th, schs Jesse Hart, 2d, Hart, Kennebec; Fannie W Johnson, [illegible], Boston.
Cld 8th, schs Armida Hall, Wilson, Samuel Hart, Holbrook, for Boston.
ALEXANDRIA—Sld 8th, sch E A DeHart, for Boston.
PORT ROYAL, S C—In port 7th, sch Edna Harwood, Davis, from Baltimore.
SAVANNAH—At Tybee 8th, brig Nellie Clifford, Bailey, for New York; schs Kenduskeag, Wyatt, for Providence; Hattie Holmes, Cox, for Baltimore, do.
PORT ROYAL, S C—In port 7th, schs [illegible] Parks, [illegible] for New York do, Henrietta, [illegible], Portland, [illegible] Davis for Baltimore [illegible]

FOREIGN PORTS

[illegible] St [illegible]
[illegible]
Ar at [illegible] 6th, barque Arizona, Codant, New York
Ar at Cuxhaven [illegible], ship [illegible] Oak, Staples, [illegible]
Sld [illegible] 8th inst, [illegible] Josephine Martin, [illegible] New York
Ar at Falmouth, E, 11th inst, ship Hattie E Tapley, Tapley, [illegible] (and was ordered to Bremen).
Entered outward at Cardiff 25th ult, ship William Woodbury, Harriman, for Singapore
Sld from Valparaiso 10th ult, barque Lizzie H Jackson, Marwick, [illegible], to load nitrate for Europe
Ar at Aspinwall 28th, brig Anita Owen, Upton, New York
Sld 27th, barque Almira Coombs, Langthorne, [illegible]; 22d, sch Europa, Packard, Progresso
Ar at St Johns, P R, 5th ult, brig Altavela, Freethy, [illegible]
Cld from Bermuda 24th ult, brig Melrose, Griggs, Pensacola.
Ar at [illegible] Aug 11th, ship Hattie E Tapley, [illegible] for Europe
Ar at Helvoet 6th, bark Sarah [illegible] Cronstadt for Cardiff.
Sld from [illegible] 27th, bark [illegible] Coombs, Langthorn, Pensacola.
In port at Callao July 13th, ship Garibaldi, Bowdoin, for San Francisco
Cld from Guantanamo July 27th, [illegible] Blanchard, [illegible]
In port at [illegible] C Blanchard, Green, [illegible]
In port at [illegible] July [illegible], ship [illegible], [illegible] New York [illegible]
In port at St Johns, P R, July 25th, brig A[illegible] for Wilmington, N C.
In port at Yokohama July 16th, ship [illegible] New York

[illegible] Steamship City of Montreal [illegible]
Sld from Bombay June 25th, Jean Ingelow, Phillips, Liverpool [illegible]
Sld from [illegible] July 19th, S S [illegible]
Ar at [illegible] E, July 27th, Pasqualina, Phillips, Baltimore
Sld [illegible] July 19th, Sarah E Kent [illegible]
Ar at Mar[illegible] July 25th [illegible] New York
Entered at Newport July [illegible]
Ar at [illegible]

SPOKEN.

Aug 2 lat [illegible], barque [illegible]
[illegible]
Aug [illegible] lat [illegible], barque Mary A Marsh [illegible] and from St John N B for Queenstown
No date, lat [illegible] ship Lydia Skolfield [illegible] from Bombay for Amsterdam

CRAMPS & PAINS!

Whether produced by indigestion, impure food, change of water or diet, bad water, sudden changes of temperature, are immediately relieved by the use of

SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER

A single dose taken when the symptoms of any Bowel complaint first [illegible] will prevent any serious attack. So beneficial is this elegant preparation in regulating the proper flow of the gastric juices, that fermentation of food and generation of wind gases during the summer season, are rendered impossible, if taken daily during hot weather. We recommend it for the prompt relief of

CHOLERA MORBUS,

With [illegible] years of observation [illegible] and fainting, fatal [illegible], has assumed the symptoms of Asiatic Cholera, when purging and vomiting have become frightful, accompanied with terrible cramps and pains, great muscular contraction, especially of the bowels, "which are drawn into a knot," coldness of the extremities, and suspended circulation, taken, we say, at this critical moment, it never fails to instantly relieve and permanently cure. It is the only safe and refreshing drink to be administered to quench the intolerable thirst that usually [illegible] complaint. It should therefore be in every family, on board every ship, and the constant companion of every traveller.

CHRONIC DIARRHŒA,

Dysentery, and similar ailments are immediately relieved, and in cases of many years standing, are surely and gradually cured. Its success in the treatment of these diseases is due to the fact that while it possesses astringent properties, it stimulates to healthy action the gastric juices which are the natural solvents for food. Be sure to get the genuine Ask for

Sanfords Jamaica Ginger

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

WEEKS & POTTER, 170 Washington St. Boston General Agents

For sale wholesale and retail by

W. L. ALDEN & CO.,

General Agents for Bangor and Vicinity
aug11 1tw

CUSTOM MADE Boots & Shoes

I am making GENTS' FINE CALF BOOTS
I am making GENTS' FINE CALF SHOES

The best goods in the State made to measure and on hand, all the nobby styles, a PERFECT FIT WARRANTED in all cases

THE FARMER'S SHOE.

Soft, wide and easy—the very best Shoe in the market for FARMERS AND MECHANICS

Shoes made to order for persons having bad joints and deformed feet.

If you wish to get the very best work that is made in the New England States call at

THOS. HERSEY'S,

CORNER MAIN AND MIDDLE STREETS.

June18 Stawt&w8w25

Hallowell Classical and Scientific Academy.

The FALL TERM will begin Wednesday, Sept. 2d. Pupils of either sex may receive thorough instruction in the Classics, the Sciences, French, German, Music, and the common English branches. Two well furnished boarding houses afford superior accommodation to scholars from abroad. Terms moderate. For further information and circulars, address the Secretary,
REV. H. P. HARDING, Hallowell.
July24 [illegible]

Miss L. M. Halowell

will give Private Instruction in

COMMON AND HIGHER ENGLISH BRANCHES,

LATIN AND FRENCH.

Pupils fitted for advanced classes in the Public Schools.
Residence No. 66, Broadway,
aug12 eod 2w*

Consolidated European & North American Railway Company.

The Stockholders of the Consolidated European & North American Railway Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said corporation will be held at the President's office on Washington Street, Bangor, Maine, on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of August, A. D. 1874, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, to choose a board of directors, and to act upon any other business that may legally come before the meeting.
By order of the Directors.
NOAH WOODS, Clerk of said Company.
Bangor, July 28, 1874. w8t20

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GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY

She stood at the bar of justice,
A creature wan and wild,
In form too small for a woman,
In features too old for a child.
For a look so worn and pathetic
Was stamped on her pale young face
It seemed long years of suffering
Must have left that silent trace

"Your name," said the judge, as he eyed her,
With kindly look, yet keen.
"Is ——" "Mary Maguire, if you please, sir "
"And your age?" "I have turned fifteen
"Well, Mary "—and then from a paper
He slowly and gravely read—
You are charged here—I am sorry to say it—
With stealing three loves of bread.

"You do not look like an offender,
And I hope that you can show
The charge to be false. Now, tell me,
Are you guilty of this or no?"
A passionate burst of weeping
Was at first her sole reply,
But she dried her tears in a moment,
And looked in the judge's eye.

"I will tell you just how it was, sir,
My father and mother are dead
And my three little brothers and sisters
Were hungry and asked me for bread.
At first I earned it for them,
By working hard all day,
But somehow the times were hard, sir,
And the work all fell away.

I could get no more employment,
The weather was bitter cold
The young ones cried and shivered
(Little Johnnie's but four years old)
So what was I to do, sir?
I am guilty, but do not condemn,
I took—oh! was it stealing?
The bread to give to them.

Every man in the court room—
Graybeard and thoughtless youth
Knew as he looked upon her,
That the prisoner spoke the truth,
Out from their pockets came kerchiefs,
Out from their eyes sprung tears,
And out from old, faded wallets
Treasures hoarded for years.

The judge's face was a study,
The strangest you ever saw,
As he cleared his throat and murmured
Something about the law
For one so learned in such matters,
So wise in dealing with men
He seemed on a simple question,
Sorely puzzled just then.

But no one blamed him, or wondered
When at last these words they heard
The sentence of this young prisoner
Is for the present deferred
And no one blamed him or wondered
When he went to her and smiled
And tenderly led from the court room,
Himself the guilty child."

MURDER WILL OUT—OR THE PLATINUM FILLING.

(Concluded)

Madame Frants that so "estimable and well known [illegible] as the Vicomte de Montmarte is possibly known outside of Paris.

"Madame put her nervous hand to her heart, and continued hesitatingly, 'Well, they were married on the —th, at the church of St. Joseph, and went to England for their wedding trip Five months ago, the vicomte called here to help in nursing I divined the frightful truth The dear, dear vicomtesse was dead Yes, she had died in England, and was buried somewhere out of London—Westminster, I think

"I could no longer restrain myself, but started up and shouted, "That's an infernal lie"

"Madame Ganil evidently understood enough of what I said to be aware that it was something very dreadful. I'm shrieked a little shriek, and Dr Andross sat down with the consciousness that he had made an ass of himself.

A little oil was thrown on the troubled waters by me asking for one of the school circulars Madame left the room to fetch one and at the same time brought back the portrait of one of the dearest, prettiest girls I ever saw It was Ida Gilmore taken in her bridal dress and any greater prize for a man to clasp in his arms and call his own, I could not imagine Madame Ganil would not part with it however I promised—he again—to call with Lucy on the next day, and left.

And now, C——, I'm going to ferret this thing out and find that villain, Montmarte, if it takes my whole life, I look for your assistance when the time comes, and remain yours, etc.

"WM ANDROSS.

P S—It strikes me that so suspicious and strict are the schoolmistresses in Paris, that to get any information from them or free access to the pupils is a matter of difficulty, usually great and sometimes extreme So my suspicion, due to Madame Ganil's queer conduct, have possibly no foundation But, [illegible]

W A

VII

From William Andross, M. D., to the Chief of Police, San Francisco.

"32 AVENUE JOSEPHINE, PARIS

"MY DEAR C—— It is as much as I can do to write what I have too, 'decently and in order' but I will sink my natural excitement and tell my story as quietly as possible

"You need was I when I left Madame Ganil that the man whom I had met in the Jardin Mabile was none other than the Vicomte Montmarte, that I felt myself perfectly justified in calling the aid of the police. For this purpose I visited the Rue Jerusalem, and obtained the assistance of as quiet and meek-looking a little man as was ever made a nonentity of at home To him I simply confided the fact that I wished the address of the Vicomte Montmarte

"Never heard of him,' said the little man' What is his description?'

"I drew his portrait as fully as I could, and the little man departed By nine the next morning I had the address "32 Avenue Josephine"

"I took a carriage and drove there instantly No 32 is a large boarding-house and certainly not the place that a vicomte would live in, and seeing a bill of *appartements meublés*, I at once took a couple of rooms that were vacant That very evening I saw Montmarte going down the stairs I followed him until he went into a *cafe* One minute afterward I entered too I cannot weary you with the account of how our intimacy grew Suffice it to say, that the elderly American gentleman of particularly simple and lamb-like demeanor by reason of this said demeanor, coupled with his very apparent ignorance of all things Parisian, was most politely assisted out of a muddle which he had purposely got into with the *garcon*, by him of the black eyes and hair The acquaintance thus commenced was not allowed to drop To our mutual surprise we found we were both staying at the same house We exchanged cards, mine having the address [illegible] This name staggered me for a moment, as you may well suppose. So there was something in Madame Ganil's reticence, after all. [illegible]

Circumstances make the man I did not know before what an actor I could be, I read the name without betraying the slightest surprise. Madame evidently did not know of her son's being in Paris, or she certainly would have warned him that some one wanted him

"That evening I sent for M. Renard, the mild little detective, and gave him job No 2 On the —th of August, 1873, the Vicomte Montmarte and a Mademoiselle Ida Gilmore were married in the church of St. Joseph I wanted a copy of the record If not at St Joseph, search every Catholic church in Paris.

"Next afternoon I met Victor Ganil at the —, and as if the things were hastening rapidly to an end, the villain wore not only the strange pin but the suit, overcoat, and all alike, of which B—— had spoken, I invited him to come to my room in the evening for a game of casino To this he almost eagerly consented

("My hand trembles so that I can hardly write")

"I left Ganil at four, with the understanding that he should meet me at half past 7. I had not been sitting in my room ten minutes, when Renard brought me the intelligence that no entry, either civil or religious, had been made of such a marriage as I had spoken of to him! I determined to act instantly, and begged Renard—who did not betray the slightest notice of my excitement—to take me before the Chief Commissioner of Police. To him and Renard I told the whole story as clearly and minutely as possible, also stating my plan of action for the evening. The two conversed apart for a moment, and then M. le Commissionaire, turning to me, said

"'Renard shall be at your apartment at 7, and shall act as the event requires.'

Punctually to the minute the mild little man made his appearance, and after a short consultation, took his place in the bed-room, the transom over the connecting door being left open. I was afraid he would notice my agitation, and so busied myself with getting out the cards. There was a drawer in the table on my side, and in it I had placed the skull and tooth, only wishing I had the hair, too Ganil I managed to seat with his back to the bed-room door. After some time I succeeded in screwing my courage to the sticking point, and began:

"'Do you know, Monsieur Ganil,' said I, 'you remind me unaccountably of a gentleman—a countryman of yours, by the bye—whom I once met in America?'

"'Indeed!' said he. 'Yes—was that in New York?'

"'No,' I answered. 'Little casino—it was in San Francisco.'

"Try as he would, he could not keep his mouth from twitching and his face from growing pale.

"'I was never there,' he answered, but so hoarsely that I scarcely caught what he said.

"'No, I did not expect you had been,' I said, smiling a rather sickly smile. 'But if you have no objections—fours—I will tell you a queer little story about your compatriot. One day in the middle of last October, a lady and gentleman named Mr. and Mrs. Duplessis (French as you perceive by the name)—your play—staid for a couple of days at the O—— Hotel, San Francisco. She was a pretty little child, with brown hair and brown eyes, and he, as I have said, a gentleman who somewhat resembled you. You are taking an eight with a nine, Monsieur Ganil'

"'Pardon,' said he, 'so I am'

"There was something in his eye that told me I had better waste no time, but there was something in his eye, too, that told me I had not much too fear; the man was a coward. I continued

"'This little Madame Duplessis was left behind in San Francisco by her husband, although it's a very strange thing that nobody afterward heard of or saw any such little lady I should tell you—you've dropped a card, *mon ami*—that she was *dumb*.'

"'Your horrible story discomposes me—hadn't we better change the subject?' murmured he.

"'You have rightly *guessed*,' said I; 'the story is a horrible one. Nothing more was heard of either husband or wife, until some four months ago, when an old Frenchwoman, who was dying, confessed to the police that Madame Duplessis had been barbarously murdered with an axe in her house, on the very night her husband left the city. No wonder you start, Monsieur; it was a cold-blooded, devilish murder. The old woman described the deed most fully, and told how the husband had struck the poor girl as she lay senseless from a first blow—struck her with the axe so savagely that the once pretty face was almost hacked in two The body was dismembered and buried in quick lime, the old woman said, but the skull, once assumed, was discovered by the police'

"(I did not know, C——, that I had such inventive powers until then.)

"Ganil was shuffling the cards nervously, but without saying a word, and I braced myself up for the final scene.

"'Since I have been in Paris,' I continued, 'I have discovered—it will not interest you to know how—that Monsieur Duplessis had an assumed name, this time one of a higher grade, that of the Vicomte Montmarte. I have discovered, too, that under this title he seduced the poor English girl, Ida Gilmore. I can tell it nothing else, for the marriage by which he entrapped her was a false one, and then knowing her to be friendless and alone, and knowing, too, that he would enjoy her little fortune were she dead, and tiring of the affection of the poor little dumb creature, took her to the other end of the world to get her out of the way, and returned to Paris with the trumped up lie that the murdered girl had died, and was buried in England.'

"We had both laid our cards down, and were looking fixedly at each other, Ganil's face white and working convulsively, mine, I have no doubt, just as pale, but set, for God knows I felt hard and stern enough

"'There is a proverb in English, Monsieur,' I continued, 'that says, "murder *will* out," and there never was a truer one. I have now simply to tell you that I have discovered that Mademoiselle Ida Gilmore was an inmate of the *pension* of Madam Ganil, and that you' (here I put my hand in the drawer and grasped the skull)—'and that *you*, her most miserable son, are the sham vicomte and sham Duplessis, that you are Miss Gilmore's MURDERER, and that this is the skull of your victim!'

"I dashed the white thing down in front of him, and leaped up. He eyed it for a moment as if fascinated, then, with a shudder and a howl, he too leaped to his feet, seized a chair and swung it aloft.

Curse you, American devil! he yelled, 'you shall never live to say you have caught me!'

"At me he leaped, and that so suddenly that I should not be writing this but that in the same moment the chair was seized from behind, and a quiet voice said, *Doucement, doucement, mon cher*. In that same moment M. Renard had slipped a pair of steel bracelets on the trembling wrists of the white-faced wretch In that same moment, too, the door was burst open, and a weeping, distracted little woman rushed in It was Madame Ganil! She comprehended the scene in a moment, and flinging herself at her son's feet she moaned out, '*oh mon fils! mon fils!* why did you not tell me you were here? I then might have saved you, might have saved you *mon fils*!'

Let the doctor's letter end here; there is little more to say Mother and son were torn apart, for the mother's guilt ended with connivance at the false marriage The son confessed his greater crime—not differing after all, except in details, from the semi-fictitious description given him by Dr. Andros. The tooth of the platinum filling had found a mighty tongue to cry aloud for vengeance; and the slow, terrible sword of Justice is at last laid bare—let us hope never to find its scabbard till judgement to the last awful jot and tittle be executed on the murderer of Ida Gilmore —[*Overland Monthly*]

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of Maine

In the matter of CHAS & HENRY B CUTTER Bankrupts.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

DISTRICT OF MAINE ss

At Bangor, the 3d day of August, A. D 1874 The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the joint and individual estates of Charles & Henry B Cutter, of Bangor, in the County of Penobscot, and State of Maine, within said District who have been adjudged bankrupts, individually, and as partners under the style of Cutter Brothers, upon their own petition by the District Court of said District, filed June 15th, 1874.

F H APPLETON, Assignee

aug4 eTu&w3w

Sufferers Rejoice.

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By FRANK STETSON,

HEAD OF PARK STREET

N. B. No chemical applications used. Ladies and gentlemen promptly attended at their places of residence. jun26 eMtf

Notice.

I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting my wife Ella Mansell, after this date, she having left my bed and board without cause

CHARLES A. MANSELL.

Aug 1 1874 3t

Freedom Notice.

This may certify that I have this day given my son, Walter S Bolton his time, and that hereafter I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting. MRS. ELSIE O. CHASE.

Witness —W Nealley, Brewer

Bangor Aug 1 1874. 3t

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COMPARATIVE BIOMETRICAL STATEMENT.

	1872.	1873.
Total amount at Risk,	$5,227,171	$7,221,683
Number of Policies,	2,760	2 [illegible]
Number of Death Claims,	12	11
Amount paid for Death Claims,	$18,077	$21,800
Number of Death Claims per 1,000 persons insured,	4 5	3 7
All N Y. Companies,	11 [illegible]	12 9
Ratio of Death Claims to whole amount at Risk,	47	43
All N Y. Companies,	1 15	1 [illegible]
Ratio of Death Claims and Expense to am't at Risk,	1 34	1 17
All N Y Companies,	2 63	2 54
Ratio of Death Claims to total Income,	14 05	10.76
All N Y. Companies,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ratio of Death Claims and Expenses to total Income,	41 95	28 89
All N Y. Companies,	49 67	48 00
Ratio of total Expenses of Management to total Income,	27 88	18 12
All N Y. Companies,	27.00	23.14

The *Official Report* (N. Y.) shows that the ratio of the number of policies upon which claims were paid in all companies has advanced from 10 9 per thousand in 1872, to 11.9 in 1873. In the former year the American Popular lost 4 7, and in the latter 3 7 per thousand.

The rate of death claims and of expenses to total income, and to total amount at risk, increasing rather than diminishing in the case of the aggregate companies, being in both years very large, contrast strongly with the low ratio of this Company and its growing prosperity. In the light of these facts, its low premium rates are more than justified in a practical sense, as, in a scientific view, they are both equitable and secure.

Before the era of inflation in life insurance, the old-plan companies are shown by the reports to have done a comparatively small business, and it was doubtless, with the large premiums they required, comparatively safe. Some, commencing later, "pushed business" from the first, with a vehemence that created amazement, and already, in common with the older companies, are beginning to experience the reaction that must have been expected from the abnormal and indiscreet inflation.

The comparatively small (but really large for the kind) number of policies issued by this Company is one of the best evidences of its security—the rigid adherence to well-established scientific principles, in the rating of risks, giving low premiums only to superior lives, and thus making the Company attractive to few others. It would surprise those not acquainted with the working of our plan, to know the number of applications received and the amount of labor and care expended in their examination and rating, all of which is just so much to the advantage of superior risks

It will also be noticed that large business is not a guarantee of safety, for if the mortality is high, indicating a want of care or skill in selection, the larger the business, the more safety is imperilled, and while small business may not show care, large business does show carelessness. We could have shown a very large business from the start if we had been indifferent to the kind But the kind is the *question*, and more work is necessary in doing the amount of our *kind* of business than would do four times as much that would be unprofitable to both the assured and to the Company.

The increase of our business during the past year, is as wholesome and encouraging as our losses are small.

Our ratio of increase has been
In number of Policies, 195 78
In amount of Assurance, 116 45
The ratio of all N. Y. Co's has been
In number of Policies, 102.92
In amount of Assurance, 102 30

Documents explanatory may be had by calling at Bugbee's book store.

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General Agent,

No. 8 Wheelwright Block,

BANGOR, ME.

Agents Wanted.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the First Session of the Forty-third Congress.

[GENERAL NATURE—NO. 78]

AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes

For pay of two superintendents of Indian affairs for the Central and Northern superintendencies, two thousand dollars each.

For fifteenth of twenty instalments, for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and pay of teachers per eleventh article of same treaty, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For fifteenth of twenty instalments, for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, who shall furnish medicine for the sick, four thousand six hundred dollars.

MENOMONEES.

For the ninth of fifteen instalments of annuity upon two hundred and forty-two thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars, for cession of lands, per fourth article treaty of May twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty four, and Senate amendment thereto, sixteen thousand one hundred and seventy nine dollars and six cents

MIAMIES OF KANSAS.

For permanent provisions for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per fifth article treaty of October sixth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article treaty of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty four, nine hundred and forty dollars

For permanent provision for miller, in lieu of gunsmith per fifth article treaty of October sixth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifth article treaty of October twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and fourth article treaty of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, for educational purposes, per third article treaty of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For fifteenth of twenty instalments upon one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, per third article treaty of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

MIAMIES—EEL RIVER.

For permanent annuity, in goods or otherwise, per fourth article treaty of August third, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, in goods or otherwise, per articles treaty of August twenty-first, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For permanent annuity, in goods or otherwise, per third and separate articles treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars

MIAMIES OF INDIANA.

For interest on two hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty six cents, uninvested, at five per centum, per Senate amendment to fourth article treaty of June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eleven thousand and sixty-two dollars and eighty-nine cents.

MOLELS.

For pay of teachers and manual-labor schools, for all necessary materials therefor, and for the subsistence of the pupils per fourth article of treaty December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

MIXED SHOSHONES, BANNACKS, AND SHEEP-EATERS.

For this amount, to be expended under the direction of the President, in assisting these Indians to move to and locate on the Fort Hall reservation, in Idaho Territory, and to aid them in educational and agricultural pursuits on said reservation, twenty thousand dollars.

NAVAJOES.

For sixth of ten instalments, of such articles of clothing, or raw material in lieu thereof, for nine thousand one hundred and forty-one Navajo Indians, not exceeding five dollars per Indian, as per eighth article treaty of June first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, forty-five thousand seven hundred and five dollars

For fifth of ten instalments, to be used by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the purchase of such articles as, from time to time, the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper, the sum of ten dollars to each person who engages in farming or mechanical pursuits, (estimated to be three thousand and forty-seven persons,) thirty thousand four hundred and seventy dollars.

For pay of two teachers, one thousand five hundred dollars

For transportation of goods, three thousand dollars.

NEZ PERCE INDIANS.

For last of five instalments, of third series, for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty of June eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For fifteenth of twenty instalments for the support of two schools, one of which to be an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair school buildings and for providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery per fifth article treaty of June eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For fifteenth of twenty instalments, for the employment of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty of June eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand seven hundred dollars.

For fifteenth of twenty instalments, for the employment of one superintendent of farming, and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plow maker per fifth article treaty of June eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, seven thousand dollars

For fifteenth of twenty instalments, for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty of June eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand dollars.

For fifteenth of twenty instalments, for keeping in repair the buildings for the various employees and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty of June eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars

For fifteenth of twenty instalments, for the salary of such person as the tribe may select to be their head chief per fifth article treaty of June eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For salary of two subordinate chiefs, as per fifth article treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, one thousand dollars.

For ninth of sixteen instalments, for boarding and clothing the children who shall attend the schools, providing the schools and boarding houses with necessary furniture, the purchase of necessary wagons, teams, agricultural implements, tools, and so forth, and for fencing of such lands as may be needed for gardening and farming purposes for the schools, three thousand dollars.

For salaries of two matrons to take charge of the boarding schools, two assistant teachers, one farmer, one carpenter, and two millers, four thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For fifteenth of twenty instalments, for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and the furniture therefor, three hundred dollars

For repair of houses, mills, and tools, and necessary materials, one thousand dollars.

NISQUALLY, PUYALLUP AND OTHER TRIBES AND BANDS OF INDIANS.

For last of twenty instalments, in part payment for relinquishment of title to lands, to be applied to beneficial objects, per fourth article treaty of December twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For last of twenty instalments, for pay of instructors, smith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, who shall furnish medicine to the sick, per tenth article treaty of December twenty-six, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six thousand seven hundred dollars

For the last of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and support of smith and carpenter shop, and providing the necessary tools therefor, in conformity with the tenth article treaty of December twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

NORTHERN CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOES.

For sixth of thirty instalments, for purchase of clothing as per sixth article treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, twelve thousand dollars

For sixth of ten instalments, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior, ten dollars for each Indian roaming, in the purchase of such articles as, from time to time, the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper, as per same treaty, eighteen thousand dollars.

For pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, miller, farmer, blacksmith, and engineer, per seventh article of treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, six thousand seven hundred dollars.

For last of four instalments, to furnish said Indians with flour and meat, per sixth article of treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, forty-five thousand dollars.

For transportation of goods, two thousand dollars: Provided, That said Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes shall remove to their reservation in the Indian Territory before the delivery of said supplies appropriated for by the foregoing clauses.

OMAHAS.

For seventh of fifteen instalments of this amount, being third series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty thousand dollars.

For ninth of ten instalments, for keeping in repair a grist and saw mill, and support of blacksmith shop, per eighth article treaty of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third article treaty of March sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, three hundred dollars.

For ninth of ten instalments, for pay of one engineer, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For ninth of ten instalments, for pay of one miller, per same treaties, nine hundred dollars.

For ninth of ten instalments, for pay of one farmer, per same treaties, nine hundred dollars.

For ninth of ten instalments, for pay of blacksmith, per same treaties, nine hundred dollars.

For seventh of ten instalments, for support of blacksmith shop, and supplying tools for the same, three hundred dollars.

OSAGES.

For interest on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum per annum, being value of fifty-four sections of land set apart by treaty of June second, eighteen hundred and twenty five, for educational purposes per Senate resolution of January ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars.

For interest on three hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, to be paid semi-annually, in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, as per first article treaty of September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty five, fifteen thousand dollars.

For interest on seven hundred and twenty thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine dollars, at five per centum per annum, to be used for such objects as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, as per act of July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, thirty-six thousand and thirty-seven dollars and forty-five cents Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized to expend, from the proceeds of the sale of lands of the Great and Little Osage Indians provided to be sold by section twelve of said act of July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars per annum for two years, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purchase of stock and agricultural implements, opening farms, erection of houses, and for the civilization and support of the Osages, and of their tribal governments.

OTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

For seventh of fifteen instalments, being the third series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty of March fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine thousand dollars.

PAWNEES.

For perpetual annuity, at least one-half of which is to be in goods and such articles as may be deemed necessary for them, [illegible]

third article treaty of September twenty fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For pay of two farmers, two blacksmiths and two apprentices, one miller and apprentice, two teachers, one shoemaker, and one carpenter, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of physician and purchase of medicines, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For the purchase of iron and steel and other necessaries for the shops, five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of farming utensils and stock, one thousand two hundred dollars

For repair of grist and saw mills, three hundred dollars.

For transportation and necessary cost of delivery of annuities for the Pawnees, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the employment of one matron, three teachers, and two assistant teachers, and providing the school with fuel, books, and stationery, four thousand seven hundred dollars.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized to use, for purpose of civilization of the Pawnee Indians, the unexpended balances from funds appropriated for fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and former years, under the provisions of the treaty with said tribes of September twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, for support of schools and mills, and for pay of employes and smiths, said balances amounting to the sum of eight thousand five hundred and thirty dollars and one cent.

PONCAS.

For the first of fifteen instalments (third series) to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, per second article of treaty of March twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, eight thousand dollars.

For this amount, to be expended during the pleasure of the President, in furnishing such aid and assistance in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, including the working of the mill, as provided by second article treaty of March twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, as the Secretary of the Interior may consider advantageous and necessary, five thousand dollars.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be used at the discretion of the President to carry on the work of aiding and instructing the Poncas in the arts of civilization, with a view to their self-support, and for their subsistence and clothing five thousand dollars.

POTTAWATOMIES.

For permanent annuity, in silver, per fourth article treaty of August third, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, three hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty cents.

For permanent annuity, in silver, per third article treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and nine, one hundred and seventy-eight dollars and ninety cents.

For permanent annuity, in silver per third article treaty of October second, eighteen hundred and eighteen, eight hundred and ninety-four dollars and fifty cents

For permanent annuity, in money, per second article treaty of September twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, seven hundred and fifteen dollars and sixty cents.

For permanent annuity, in specie, per second article treaty of July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and second article of treaty of September twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, five thousand seven hundred and twenty-four dollars and seventy-seven cents.

For educational purposes, five thousand dollars

For permanent provision for payment of money, in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel, per second article treaty of September twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and tenth article treaties of June fifth and seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one hundred and seven dollars and thirty-four cents

For permanent provisions for three blacksmiths and assistants, and for iron and steel for shops, per third article treaty of October sixteenth eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty of September twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and second article treaty July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, one thousand and eight dollar and ninety-nine cents.

For permanent provision for fifty barrels of salt, per second article treaty of July twenty-ninth eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, one hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty-four cents.

For interest on one hundred and sixty-eight thousand one hundred and twenty-three dollars and eighty-five cents, at five per centum, in conformity with provisions of article seventh of treaties of June fifth and seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, eleven thousand five hundred and three dollars and twenty-one cents.

POTTAWATOMIES OF HURON

For permanent annuity, in money or otherwise, per second article treaty of November seventeenth, eighteen hundred and seven. four hundred dollars.

QUAPAWS.

For the education, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty of May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistants, and tools, iron, and steel for blacksmith-shop, per same article of same treaty, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For one farmer, during the pleasure of the President, per same treaty six hundred dollars.

QUI-NAI-ELT AND QUIL-LEH-UTE INDIANS.

For last of five instalments on twenty-five thousand dollars (being the first series,) for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President, per fourth article treaty of July first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand dollars.

For fifteenth of twenty instalments, for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of suitable instructors, per tenth article treaty of July first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For fifteenth of twenty instalments, for support of smith and carpenter shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per tenth article treaty of July first eighteen hundred and fifty five, five hundred dollars.

For fifteenth of twenty instalments, for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer, and a physician who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per tenth article treaty of July first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand one hundred dollars.

RIVER-CROWS.

For this amount, to be expended for such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President, from time to time, may determine, including transportation thereof, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, thirty thousand dollars.

ROGUE-RIVERS.

For last of five instalments, in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock, per fourth article treaty of September tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, three thousand dollars.

SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSISSIPPI

For permanent annuity, in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty of November third, eighteen hundred and four one thousand dollars.

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty of October twenty-first, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty of October eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars, of which sum one thousand five hundred dollars shall be paid for a physician for the agency, who shall furnish the necessary medicines, Provided, That so much of the appropriation herein made for the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi as shall be deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Interior, not exceeding fifty per centum thereof, may be used, under his direction, for the purposes of education and civilization; Provided, further, That the Indians shall consent thereto.

SACS AND FOXES OF MISSOURI.

For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, at five per centum, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty of October twenty-first, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

For this amount, to be expended in the erection of a suitable school house, and dwelling house for the school teacher, for the benefit of the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, in accordance with the provisions of the fifth article of the treaty with said tribes of March sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty one, one thousand dollars.

For the support of said school for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five as per said article of the treaty, two hundred dollars. Provided, That so much of the appropriation herein made for the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri as shall be deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Interior, not exceeding fifty per centum thereof, may be used, under his direction, for the purposes of education and civilization. Provided further, That the Indians shall consent thereto—

SEMINOLES.

For five per centum interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid as annuity, as per eighth article treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, to be paid as annuity, they having joined their brethren west, per eighth article treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For interest on fifty thousand dollars at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be paid annually for the support of schools, as per third article treaty of March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For interest on twenty-thousand dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be paid annually, for the support of the Seminole government, as per third article treaty of March twenty-first eighteen hundred and sixty-six, one thousand dollars.

SENECAS.

For permanent annuity, in specie, per fourth article treaty of September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, in specie, per fourth article treaty of September seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shops and tools iron and steel, to be applied as stipulated in the seventh article treaty of February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For miller, during the pleasure of the President, six hundred dollars.

SENECAS OF NEW YORK.

For permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock per act of February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six thousand dollars.

For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per act of June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest, at five per centum, on forty-three thousand and fifty dollars, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury, per act of June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents.

SENECAS AND SHAWNEES,

For permanent annuity, in specie, per fourth article treaty of September seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools iron and steel, per fourth article of treaty of July twentieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-one and fifth article of treaty of February twenty-third eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand and sixty dollars.

SENECAS, SHAWNEES, QUAPAWS, PEORIAS, KASKASKIAS, OTTAWAS, WYANDOTTS, AND OTHERS.

For the last of six instalments, for pay of blacksmith and for necessary iron, steel, and tools, for Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, per twenty-seventh article of treaty of February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand one hundred and twenty-three dollars and twenty-three cents.

SHAWNEES.

For permanent annuity, for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty of August third, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, [illegible]

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be required for the erection of suitable buildings to be used for the purpose of an industrial school for the Otoe and Missouria tribe of Indians on the Otoe reservation, in the State of Nebraska, five thousand dollars, and for the establishment and support of said school, eight thousand dollars; said amounts to be refunded out of the proceeds from the sale of lands of said Indians provided for by the third section of the act of June tenth eighteen hundred and seventy two entitled "An act for the relief of certain tribes of Indians in the Northern superintendency."

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary to defray the expenses of a general council of certain Indians in the Indian Territory as provided by the twelfth article of the treaty with the Cherokees of July nineteenth eighteen hundred and sixty six the tenth article of the treaty with the Creeks of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the seventh article of the treaty with the Seminoles of March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty six and the eighth article of the treaty with the Choctaws and Chickasaws of April twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, seven thousand dollars.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to subsist and properly care for the Kansas Indians, including agricultural assistance, pay of employees, and the erection of a mill on their new reservation in the Indian territory, said amount to be refunded to the United States from the proceeds of the sale of their lands in Kansas, thirty thousand dollars.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the erection of necessary agency-buildings on the new reservation of said Indians in the Indian Territory said amount to be re-imbursed to the United States from the proceeds of the sale of their lands in Kansas, ten thousand dollars

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, settlements, clothing, food agricultural implements, and seeds for the Modoc Indians that have been removed to and are now residing within the Indian Territory, ten thousand dollars.

That the Secretary of the Interior be and is hereby, authorized to pay the sum of one hundred thousand dollars from the proceeds of the sales of lands known as the Cherokee strip in Kansas to the treasurer of the Cherokee Nation, to be used for the payment of outstanding claims against the nation and for the erection of suitable buildings for a penitentiary.

For the second of ten instalments, to be paid, under direction of the President, to the Flathead Indians removed from the Bitter Root Valley to the Jocko reservation, in the Territory of Montana, five thousand dollars: Provided, That the proceeds of the sales of land in Bitter Root Valley, Montana Territory, referred to in the second section of the act of Congress approved June fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, entitled "An act to provide for the removal of the Flathead and other Indians from the Bitter Root Valley, in the Territory of Montana," shall be paid into the treasury of the United States, in the same manner that the proceeds derived from the sale of other public lands are now paid in. And provided further, That in lieu of the amount provided to be set apart therefrom by the act of Congress of June fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, hereinbefore referred to there shall be annually appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand dollars for the period of ten years, to be expended under the direction of the President in the manner deemed for the best good of the Indians who have been removed from Bitter Root Valley And provided further, That no part of said sum shall be paid to any Indian of said tribe who shall not have settled upon the Jocko reservation.

For wagon-road from the Northern Pacific Railway to the agency for Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the construction of a wagon road from Red Lake agency, Minnesota, by which supplies may be transported from such point on the railroad as may be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, ten thousand dollars, to be available immediately.

Settlement of the Otter-Tail Pillagers For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for subsisting and establishing the Otter-Tail Pillager band upon the White Earth reservation, Minnesota, in accordance with the act approved March third eighteen hundred and seventy-three, by which the right of said Indians has been secured to one township of land for reservation purposes, fifteen thousand dollars, to be available immediately.

For this amount, being the unexpended balance of sums due to the Mississippi Chippewas, and to the Pillager band at Leech Lake, under treaty-stipulations, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior for the civilization and benefit of said Indians, twenty three thousand and ninety-six dollars and twenty-three cents.

Settlement of Pembina band of Chippewas on White Earth reservation, Minnesota For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the removal and establishment of the Pembina band of Chippewa Indians upon the White Earth reservation, Minnesota, in accordance with the act approved March third eighteen hundred and seventy-three, fifteen thousand dollars, to be available immediately

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to relieve the necessities of the Chippewa Indians included in the Red Cliff and Bad River reservations in the State of Wisconsin, two thousand dollars, to be available immediately.

For this amount to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the provisions of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act for the relief of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribe of Indians in the State of Wisconsin" approved February sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, by causing to be credited to said tribe the estimated value, at sixty cents an acre, of seven thousand eight hundred and three acres of land remaining unsold of the two townships referred to in said act Provided, That the expenses of enrollment and payment required by the provisions of said act shall be defrayed from the amount hereby appropriated, seven thousand and eighty-one dollars and eighty cents

Pay and expenses of three commissioners to make appraisements For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of a commission provided for by section two of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three to make an examination of the country proposed for the location of the Round Valley reservation and to make an appraisement of the improvements of white persons north of said boundary of the reservation, eight thousand dollars.

Pay and expenses of five Indian inspectors For pay of five Indian inspectors at three thousand dollars each, fifteen thousand dollars.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the necessary traveling-expenses of the Indian inspectors provided for by section six of the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

INTEREST ON TRUST-FUND STOCKS.

For payment of interest on certain abstracted and non paying state stocks belonging to various Indian tribes, and held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five namely

For interest on the Cherokee national fund, twenty-five thousand four hundred dollars.

For interest on the Cherokee school fund, two thousand two hundred and ninety dollars.

For interest on the Cherokee orphan fund, twenty-five thousand two hundred and twenty dollars.

For interest on the Chickasaw incompetents' fund, one hundred dollars.

For interest on the Choctaw general fund, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

For interest on the Creek orphans' fund four [illegible] and forty-eight dollars

For interest on the Delaware general fund, eight thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars

For this amount to enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay to the children of the Delaware Indians who became citizens of the United States in pursuance of the ninth article of the Delaware treaty of July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, [illegible]

For interest on the Kaskaskias, Weas, Peorias, and Piankeshaws' fund, three thousand nine hundred and one dollars.

For interest on the Kaskaskias, Weas, Peorias and Piankeshaws' school fund, one thousand four hundred and forty-nine dollars

For interest on the Menomonees' fund, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest on the Ottowas and Chippewas fund, two hundred and thirty dollars.

For interest on the Pottawatomies' educational fund, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars Provided, That the amount of one thousand five hundred dollars of above amount may be expended, with the consent of said Indians, for a physician, who shall furnish medicines

For contingent expenses of trust-funds one thousand five hundred dollars

INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGED FRAUDS IN PAYING BOUNTIES TO INDIANS.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to meet expenses incurred by the Department of the Interior in investigating alleged frauds in the payment of bounties to members of the First, Second and Third Regiments of Indian Home-Guards during the years eighteen hundred and seventy-one and eighteen hundred and seventy two two thousand eight hundred and thirty-[illegible] dollars and fifteen cents.

SEC 2. That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the expenses of the commissioned citizens serving without compensation appointed by the President under the provisions of the fourth section of the act of April tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, is hereby appropriated and said Board of Indian Commissioners is hereby continued with all the powers and duties conferred and imposed by existing laws But nothing herein provided shall be construed to supersede or interfere with the duty heretofore imposed upon said board of commissioners to visit Indian agencies and inspect the vouchers, books and papers thereof.

SEC 3. That for the purpose of inducing Indians to labor and become self-supporting it is hereby provided that in distributing the supplies to the Indians for whom the same are appropriated, the agent distributing the same shall require all able-bodied male Indians, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, to perform service upon the reservation, for the benefit of themselves or of the tribe, at a reasonable rate, to be fixed by the agent in charge, and to an amount equal in value to the supplies to be delivered. And the allowances provided for such Indians shall be distributed to them only upon condition of the performance of such labor, under such rules and regulations as the agent may prescribe Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior may by written order, except any particular tribe from the operation of this provision where he deems it proper and expedient.

SEC. 4 That none of the moneys appropriated in this act shall be used to pay salaries or allowances of any kind to employees at agencies except where it is expressly appropriated for such purpose, excepting the contingent fund and the incidental fund, and except in cases herein otherwise provided; nor more than six thousand dollars shall be paid for the salaries of employees at any one agency, in addition to the salary of the agent and interpreter, and not more persons employed at any agency than is absolutely necessary, and Indian agents shall be required to state under oath, upon rendering their quarterly accounts, that the number of employees claimed for were actually and bona fide employed at the agency and at the salary claimed, and that such agent does not directly or indirectly receive any part of the compensation claimed for any other employe or any pecuniary benefit therefrom Provided, That where there is no officer in the vicinity of an agency who is authorized to administer oaths, the Secretary of the Interior may direct such returns to be made under the certificate of the agent.

SEC. 5. That none of the appropriations herein made shall be paid to any band of Indians while such band is at war with the United States or with the white citizens of any of the States or Territories

SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, and the officers charged by law with the distribution of supplies to the Indians, under the appropriations provided for in this act to distribute them and pay them out to the Indians entitled to them, in such proper proportions that the amount of appropriation shall not be expended before the end of the current year so as to prevent deficiencies and no expenditure shall be made or liability incurred on the part of the Government on account of the Indian service for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth eighteen hundred and seventy-five, (unless in compliance with existing law,) beyond the amounts of money previously appropriated for said service during said year. Provided, That hereafter all bidders under any advertisement published by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for proposals for goods, supplies transportation, and so forth for and on account of the Indian service whenever the value of the goods, supplies, and so forth, to be furnished or the transportation to be performed, shall exceed the sum of five thousand dollars, shall accompany their bids with a certified check or draft payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, upon some United States depository or solvent national bank which check or draft shall be five per centum on the amount of the goods, supplies, transportation and so forth, as aforesaid, and in case any such bidder on being awarded a contract, shall fail to execute the same with good and sufficient sureties according to the terms on which such bid was made and accepted such bidder shall forfeit the amount so deposited to the United States, and the same shall forthwith be paid into the Treasury of the United States, but if such contract shall be duly executed, as aforesaid, such draft or check so deposited shall be returned to the bidder

SEC. 7. That for the purpose of properly distributing the supplies appropriated for in this act, it is hereby made the duty of each agent in charge of Indians and having supplies to distribute, to make out rolls of the Indians entitled to supplies at the agency, with the names of the Indians and of the heads of families or lodges with the number in each family or lodge, and to give out supplies to the heads of families, and not to the heads of tribes or bands, and not to give out supplies for a greater length of time than one week in advance.

SEC. 8. That the sum of twenty-four thousand four hundred and eighty dollars and eighty-six cents, being the unexpended balance of an appropriation of [illegible]

the Indians of the Central superintendency [illegible] civilization, with a view to their [illegible] act of March third, eighteen hundred [illegible] hereby re-appropriated, [illegible] purpose named, and that the sum of ten thousand dollars is appropriated for the support of schools in the Central superintendency [illegible] provided further, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation made by act of July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, for educational purposes for the [illegible] and the same is hereby re-appropriated.

SEC [illegible] That the several appropriations herein made for teachers, millers, blacksmiths, engineers, carpenters, physicians, and other persons, and for various articles provided for by treaty stipulations, may be diverted to other uses for the benefit of the various Indian tribes within the discretion of the President and with the consent of said tribes expressed in the usual manner, and that he cause report to be made to Congress at the next session thereafter, of his action under this provision

SEC 10 That no agent or employee of the United States Government or of any of the Departments thereof while in the service of the government, shall have any interest directly or indirectly [illegible] in any contract made or under negotiation with the Government, or with the Indians, for the purchase or transportation or delivery of goods or supplies for the Indians, or for the removal of the Indians, nor shall any such agent or employee collude with any person who may attempt to obtain any such contract for the purpose of enabling such person to obtain the same. The violation of any of the provisions of this section shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than [illegible] dollars nor more than five thousand dollars and by removal from office, and in addition thereto the court may in its discretion, have the power to sentence to imprisonment of not more than six months

SEC 11. That there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twelve thousand dollars for the support and relief of the Otoe and Missouria tribe [illegible], to be available immediately, this amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in building agency buildings in place of those recently destroyed by fire, and for the support of the Indians of said tribe, Provided, That the money hereby appropriated shall be repaid to the Treasury of the United States from the proceeds of the sale of the lands of said Indians heretofore authorized by act of June tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two [illegible] relief of certain tribes of Indians in the Northern superintendency," which repayment the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be made as soon as the money from such sale shall be available

SEC 12 That the secretary of the Interior [illegible] prepare and deliver to the Public Printer [illegible] day of November eighteen hundred and [illegible] tabular statement of the items paid out of [illegible] appropriations made for the Indian Department for the fiscal year [illegible] the item being placed under the appropriation [illegible] was paid, in such manner as to show the [illegible] of each appropriation and the amount [illegible] also a detailed statement of the [illegible] expenses paid at each agency for the [illegible] appropriations out of which paid and the [illegible] classes at each agency and that the [illegible] Congress on the first day of the next session [illegible] report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs [illegible] reports of agents, be printed and laid before [illegible] first day of the next session [illegible]

Approved, June 22 1874.

Eastern and Maine Central Railroad Line

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

Commencing [illegible]

Passenger trains for Portland and Boston will leave Bangor at 8 00 A. M and 7 [illegible] P M Mixed trains for Waterville at 3 [illegible] P M [illegible] with Dexter and Belfast trains.

Night Express, with Pullman Sleeping cars via Augusta, leaves at 7 35 P. M., or on arrival of Passenger train from St. John.

Freight train for Portland and Boston leaves at 6 45 A. M.; arrives in Boston at 5 30 A. M. the next morning.

Passenger trains are due (Night Express) at 5 [illegible] A. M. connecting with train on E & N A R to Houlton, Calais, St. Stephens, St John and Halifax

Mixed train arrives from Waterville at 11 45 A M

Leaves Bangor for Waterville and intermediate stations at 5 00 P. M.

Passenger train from Boston and Portland and all intermediate stations, arrives at 7 35 P. M

Freight train from Boston and Portland arrives at 5 15 P. M.

L. L. LINCOLN, Sup't

GEO. F FIELD [illegible]

july23

CONSOLIDATION

European and North American Railway

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1874

Express Train leaves Bangor (Exchange Street Station,) for St. John at 8 00 A. M,

Trains leave Bangor for Oldtown, at 8 00 and 11 45 A. M., and 5 15 and 9 10 P. M.

Trains leave Bangor (Exchange street Station) for Guilford at 7.25 A. M. and 5 15 P. M.

Trains leave Guilford for Bangor at 4.45 A. M and 2 30 P M These trains connect in Bangor with trains for Boston.

Trains leave Mattawamkeag for Bangor at 4 30 A. M. and 4 15 P. M. Leave Bangor for Mattawamkeag at 8 00 A. M. and 5 10 P. M.

Express trains connect at McAdam Junction with N. B. & C. trains for Houlton, Woodstock, St. Stephen and St. Andrews, and at Fredericton Junction with trains to and from Fredericton.

M. H. ANGELL, Sup't.

Bangor, June 1st 1874.

Boston and Maine Railroad

Trains leave Portland for Boston and intermediate stations at 6 15 and 9 10 A M, [illegible] P M

Leave Boston for Portland at 8 30 A M [illegible] and 3 [illegible] P. M.

Passengers from the line of Maine Central and Knox and Lincoln Railways [illegible] have their Baggage checked for the Boston and Maine Transfer Station at Portland, where trains make close connection with all trains on this Railroad.

JAS. T. FURBER, Supt.

Dec. 31, 1873.

International Steamship Co.

Eastport, Calais, and St. John, Digby, Windsor and Halifax.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

THREE TRIPS PER WEEK

On and after Monday, [illegible] the International Steamship Company's Steamers, City of Portland, Capt. S. H. Pike, New York, Capt. E. B. Winchester and New Brunswick Capt. [illegible], will leave Railroad Wharf, foot of State Street, Portland every Monday Wednesday and Friday at 6 P M for Eastport and St. John, N.B.

Returning will leave St. John and Eastport on the same days.

Connections made at Eastport for St. Andrews Robbinston, Calais, Woodstock and Houlton.

Connections made at St. John for Digby, Annapolis, Windsor, Kentville, Halifax, N. S., Shediac Amherst, Pictou, Summerside, Charlottetown and Fredericton.

Freight received on days of sailing until 4 o'clock P. M.

June18 tf A. R. STUBBS Agent

Portland & Boston Steamers

In order to Accommodate Passengers arriving in Portland by Evening Trains,

The STAUNCH and SUPERIOR Sea Going Steamers,

John Brooks and Forest City

will, until further notice run as follows

Leaving Franklin Wharf for Boston Daily (Sundays excepted,)

At 7 o'clock P. M.

Returning, leave India Wharf, Boston, same days at 7 o'clock P. M.

These Steamers have been newly fitted up with steam apparatus for heating cabins and state rooms, and now afford the most convenient and comfortable means of transportation between Boston and Portland.

Passengers by this long established line obtain every comfort and convenience, arrive in season to take the earliest trains out of the city, and avoid the inconvenience of arriving late at night.

Freight taken at low rates.

Mark goods care P. S. Packet Co

Fare $1.50. State Rooms may be secured in advance by mail.

P.S. *Boston Railroad tickets* accepted on steamers

J. B. COYLE, Jr., Gen'l Agent, Portland.

June 29, 1874.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA AND KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

Great Reduction in Rates, Passage and Freight to California via Panama

The magnificent steamships of this line will be despatched from Pier 42 North River, New York as under

July 18, COLON, Capt. J M Dow, at noon

August 1, ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. Gray, at noon.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central American, Mexican, Coast and South Pacific Ports

Passenger steamers will call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New York, and leaving Saturday [illegible] for Aspinwall.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be despatched in intermediate Saturdays whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA!

The splendid steamers of this line carrying United States mails, leave San Francisco for Yokohama, Hong Kong and Shanghai as follows

Alaska, [illegible] July [illegible], 1874.
Colorado, [illegible] August [illegible]

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New York fast, in twenty-eight days at $40, [illegible] ton of 2,000 lbs.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including berth, meals and all requisites for trip)

New York to San Francisco, $50 [illegible] currency according to location.
New York to Kingston, $[illegible] or $[illegible] gold according to location.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold
San Francisco to Hong Kong $200, gold

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office Pier 42 North River foot of Canal street, New York

RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Vice-Pres't and Man'g Director Sup't

July17

Maine Steamship Company

SEMI WEEKLY LINE.

Steamers Eleanora and Franconia.

Will, until further notice, run as follows

Leave Franklin Wharf, Portland every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 5 P. M. and leave Pier 38 East River, New York, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 4 P M

The ELEANORA is a new steamer, just built for this route, and both she and the FRANCONIA are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most convenient and comfortable route for travellers between New York and Maine. These steamers will touch at Vineyard Haven during the summer months on their passage to and from New York.

Passage in State Room $5, meals extra.

Goods forwarded to and from Philadelphia Montreal, Quebec, St John, and all parts of Maine

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the Steamers as early as 4 P M, on the days they leave Portland. For further information apply to

HENRY FOX, General Agent Portland
J F AMES, Ag't, Pier 38 E R, New York

July16 tf

$10 to $20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. A. H. BLAIR & Co., St. Louis, Mo. wly

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The Bangor

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To the Honorable [illegible] County of Penob[illegible]

Executor

NATHAN [illegible]

Commissioner

LUCIUS [illegible]

HIRAM BURR
ABEL A. BLA[illegible]

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